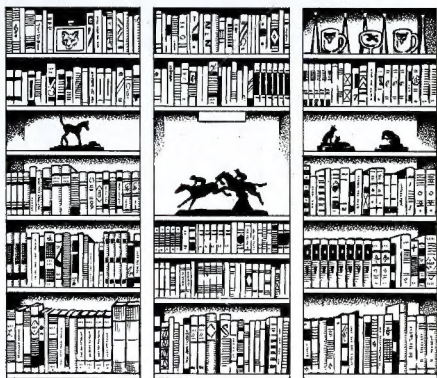
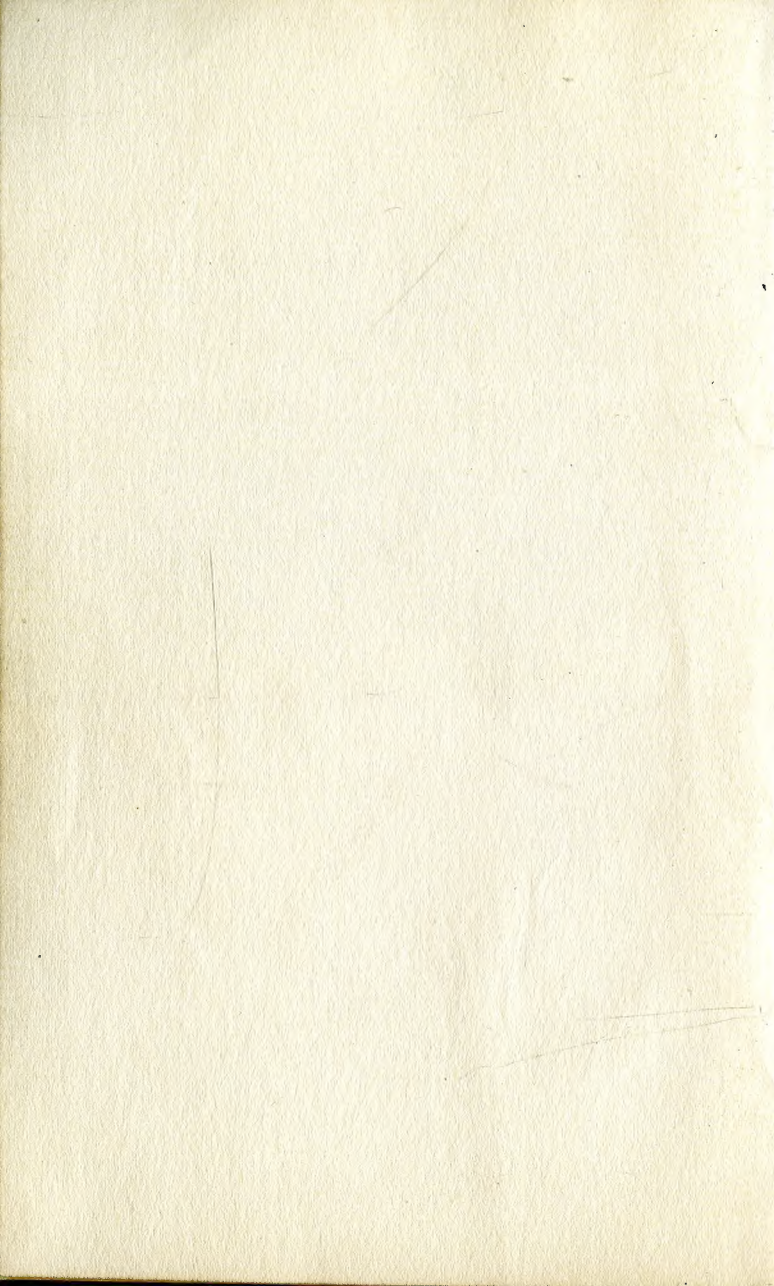


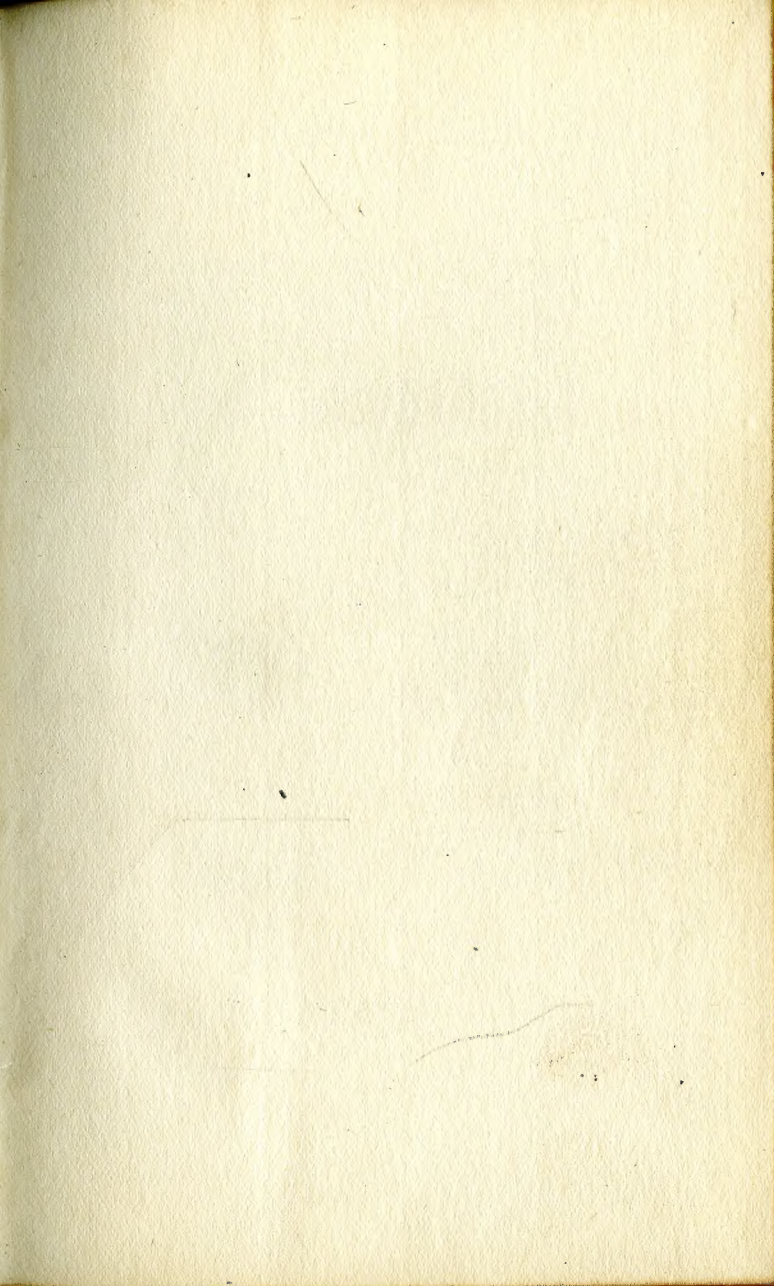
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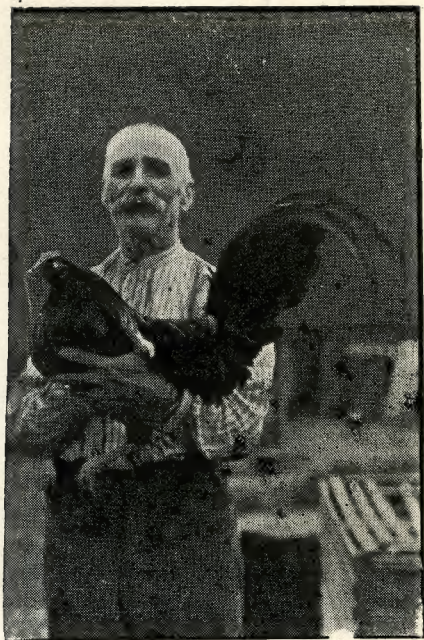


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JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS

#4 -
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R. H. Lee,
The Veteran Cocker and Trainer.

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A re-issue of Dick Lee's Keep.

In the office of Librarian of Congress, Washington.

Preface.

To the Reader:—In compiling this little manual entitled, "Dick Lee's Keep," we have added a lot of rules of the cock pit, also the diseases of game fowl and an assorted lot of remedies that have been tested and proven to be beneficial. We have also added a condition for dogs from one of the most accomplished trainers in America, with the worst diseases of dogs and remedies for same. In addition to these very important features will be found the new revised Police Gazette Rule for fighting dogs in America.

We will say in conclusion that Dick Lee's treatise on game cocks was compiled with great care, and is the result of half a century's experience. Mr. Lee is now in his seventy-first year and has never been accused of a dishonorable act, and well deserves the confidence of his friends and backers.

It is with the desire that this little book of valuable information will be of interest to the fraternity, is respectfully submitted by the

PUBLISHER.

The Art of Training Fighting Cocks.

 The art of training fighting-cocks has received the attention of the world's greatest scientists, men who care nothing for sport, but who are in search of knowledge which may in some manner benefit mankind. They have been amazed at the amount of severe punishment a well-conditioned gamecock can undergo and yet retain his strength.

I have a mental photograph of battles between these wonderful fighters—broken legs, eyes knocked out, backs uncoupled, necks wryed, wings broken

and lurgs filled with blood and spouting at every pore, and they fight on with courage that challenges the admiration of the world.

The sport has been legislated against in every State; it has been driven from the palaces of kings to the subcellar of the dive, yet no matter where these noble warriors may meet to do battle, they will, so long as man admires that courage with which the Creator deemed wise not to endow the masters of the world, occupy a warm spot in the hearts of men.

The conditioning of fighting-cocks means simply to harden the flesh. The only way in which this can be accomplished is by physicing, feeding and exercising. And the simplest way is always the best. Volumes could be written upon the subject, but they usually confuse the reader, and he throws them away in disgust.

The age demands concentration and condensation. Oftentimes a few lines will state a fact or chronicle an event of importance, and the eager will

know how and where to follow up the suggestion.

Some trainers profess to have two methods by which they are guided, i. e., one way for short and another for long gaffs. I have fought cocks with every known style of weapons, and am convinced that if a cock is in condition he can fight as well with slashers as with short gaffs. The feeder should bear in mind that all game cocks are not fighters. And no matter how well trained they may be they will not be able to whip a real fighter. You can not make racers out of cart horses, and you can not make fighters out of sluggish, inactive game-cocks.

THE TRAINING QUARTERS.

The training quarters should be dry, well ventilated, with plenty of light, and arranged in such a manner as to be made comfortable both in winter and summer. Nothing so quickly dulls cocks as to be poorly housed. If the weather is excessively cold I would advise the trainer to

darken the room, as cocks will then sit down, thus keeping the legs warm, which is an important factor in conditioning fighting cocks.

The coops should be large and smooth inside, with a few holes bored in the tops to allow a free passage of air. The fronts should be made of laths, placed about one inch apart. A great many feeders leave openings in the front on which to hang feeding cups. This is, in my opinion, wrong, as cocks become used to each other, which causes them to lose the vim and dash with which they are naturally endowed; besides, game-cocks are usually nervous, and will frequently lose their appetites through fretting.

The old saying that a game-cock "would rather fight than eat" is a true one in this case. Of course they will eat when starved, but the continual fretting will impair the digestion, which is as injurious as to be weakened by hunger.

The feeding cups should be made of soft pine, about 2 inches in depth and 4 inches square, tapering down

to a point, thus enabling the cock to eat his allotment of food, which should be placed inside the coop, fastened in such a manner as not to be turned over. Cocks often waste food but if it is inside the coop it will give them some exercise in scratching for the grains.

I have frequently cooped cocks that would not eat from a cup, but when the food was thrown into the coop they would work like Trojans to get it, and they nearly always worked themselves into condition.

The feeding cups should not be used, as they make the cock's beaks sore, which is a disadvantage in fighting.

SELECTING THE FIGHTERS.

Great care should be taken in selecting cocks to fight. When you examine the fowl on walks they usually look well, but the majority of farmers who are entrusted with the care of fighting cocks value a four-cent stalk of "Flat Head Dutch Cabbage" more than your game cock,

and an occasional smash across the back with the hard end of a garden rake does not ruffle the feathers a great deal and in a few days the cock may look all right, but he is weak, and even in sparring he does not turn black in the face (which is an indication of weakness or an impaired constitution) and frequently winds up in his work as well as any in the coop; but after half an hour's cutting in the fight he suddenly becomes weak and you can not account for it.

A conditioned cock should be able to strike the last blow hard enough to kill his opponent. This he can not do if he has sustained an injury.

His trouble began the first time the granger caught him leading a family of egg producers into the cabbage patch. So it is better to walk only a few cocks and put them with people whom you have reason to believe will treat them well, than to walk a hundred and put them out with any one. I once walked sixteen cocks on a farm. I could have picked them all up in an hour. They were on fine

runs, but the country boys would congregate every Sunday and have a battle-royal with naked heels. The result was that I picked up only five out of the lot, and they were the worst duffers I ever handled. They were all game cocks but they could not fight. They looked well enough on the walk, but could neither fight nor get out of the way. I discovered after I had picked the cocks up that a howling evangelist had paid the locality a visit, and his rantings against such cruel (?) sport, was the reason that all my fighting cocks were not killed to make a "Roman Holiday." That was only one instance. I have lost a great many cocks on bad runs.

CLEANING THEM OUT.

The cocks which are to be shown in the main should be kept up from twelve to fifteen days.

In cold weather cocks can be fough t from 2 to 4 ounces heavier than in warm weather, and contrary to the opinions held by some cockers, it re-

quires more time in which to reduce the weight of the cocks in winter than it does in summer, consequently it requires a few days more work with them.

Fowls usually carry more flesh during the winter months than in summer.

The cocks should be rid of mites and weighed as soon as brought in, and the weight set down in a book, and weighed every morning during the course of training.

The coops should also be numbered and the numbers on the coops should correspond with those in the book.

The feeder can then see the decrease or increase in the weight. They frequently lose from 4 to 6 ounces the first few days, and then an ounce a day until they become solid, and then they begin to rise in weight, showing a healthy constitution. Sick cocks do not gain in weight at any time.

A great deal depends upon the proper cleaning out of the fowl. It is really the most important part of a trainer's work, and great care and

judgment is required at all seasons of the year.

I have used calomel for physicing, prepared in the following manner for fifty years, i. e., 25 grains of cream of tartar, 15 grains of Jalap made into pills, being moistened with sweet spirits of nitre and a little fresh butter. Mix until it becomes about as stiff as putty, then roll each pill in flour, and examine the cocks, marking each coop, whether its tenant is fat, lean or middling.

Having provided yourself with calomel tablets in the following sizes: 1 grain, 2 grain and 3 grain. For the fat cocks give the largest calomel tablet. Making an opening in the mixture of jalap, cream of tartar, nitre and butter with the point of a pen knife large enough to admit the tablet, take the cock in the following manner: placing your left foot upon a chair lay him on his breast across your leg, with his legs hanging behind, pressing gently yet firmly, with your left arm across his back, at the same time opening his beak with

your left front finger, pressing your thumb back of his comb. The position is the most comfortable in which you can place him and will enable you to get the pill down his throat.

The "middling" cocks should have the medium tablet, and of course the lean fellows must be given the smaller one.

Immediately after the pill has been given, give each cock a tablespoonful of sweetened water, made in the following manner: Take several slices of toast(stale bread)and put them into an earthen vessel and pour a quart of warm water over them, then add a tablespoonful of sugar. Have the floors of the coops cleaned and in an hour or so you will see the effect of the purgative. Wipe the coops out and put in clean, dry straw from which all the grain has been beaten. The straw must be fresh, with no musty smell. At night give each cock a tablespoonful of cornmeal mash over which a spoonful of fresh sweet milk has been poured. The next morning wash the cock's feet

and legs with soap and warm water and wipe them dry, then give each cock a feed of corn bread moistened with a teaspoonful of beef tea, made from Liebig's Extract.

THE FOOD.

The corn bread is made as follows (say for a fifteen cock main): Five pounds of good corn meal, one dozen fresh eggs, beaten well, yoke and white together. Mix the meal and eggs together, then use enough sweet milk(boiled) to soften, and bake in pie plates, making each cake about one inch thick. Allow it to bake slowly, and while warm cut it into pieces about the size of a grain of corn, and then spread out on a table to dry. It will keep for a month or more and be better than when fresh.

The oat bread is made in the same manner and cut and dried the same.

The beef tea is made by putting a half teaspoonful of the extract in a pint of boiling water and allowing it to cool. It should be used very sparingly throughout the course of train-

ing, except to thin cocks, as it is very fattening, though while cocks are going through the process of the purgative it is about the best and most strengthening article of diet that could be used during this critical period. I say critical because I have found that the only way in which to remove the fat from the intestines is by the use of calomel and the concoction, the recipe of which I have given. Work of course hardens the flesh, but it will not take the fat off except from the surface and the greatest care must be taken to prevent the fighters from becoming clogged, or to take cold while the medicine is in operation.

When the cocks are inclined to retain food in the craw it is either an indication that they are being fed too heavily or overworked, in which case I have found calves foot jelly to be a splendid, mild lavative.

The jelly is made by boiling, say 4 calves feet (from which the hair has been removed) until all the meat or gum leaves the bone and hoofs, then

skim, and pour into plates and allow it to cool, when it will be transparent and spongy like gelatine. Give each cock half an ounce once a day until the digestive organs properly perform their functions. It will be best to give them the jelly at noon as cocks are more apt to retain food from dinner to supper than from breakfast to dinner. I frequently give them a few bites of apple, a little green plantain or a few worms, all of which allays fever and aids digestion.

The real hard work of the trainer now starts. He must have the cocks fed, weighed and worked, and the coops cleaned by 7 a. m.

The cocks should be given no solid food during the first four days of their confinement. The oat and corn bread is easily digested, and being made of the most strengthening ingredients, it is absolutely the best food that they could have. I use the bread all through the process of training, mixing the corn and oat bread in equal parts then adding ten pounds of chopped oats, after being thoroughly

washed and dried. I give it to them for breakfast and dinner, gradually increasing the amount from one table-spoonful to all they can eat and digest.

It may be well to state the effect which it has upon them. In the first place it is strengthening, easily digested, and makes them "corky," i. e. they tighten up, and when in the hands they feel light and hard. All other solid food has a tendency to make them leady, and the fat hard to keep down, besides the dead weight which they carry makes them tire easily in work and battle. Cracked instead of whole corn is recommended because it is not a fat producer, and should be hand made instead of mill ground, as by the latter process it is ground too finely, making it hard for them to digest.

It should be washed of all meal and dried by the sun. Manufactured hominy should never be used for training fighting cocks, as it contains lye, which is injurious to cocks while being trained for battle.

THE WORK.

On about the fifth or sixth day you can start them to work. It is best to begin at night, as they can then have more time in which to rest. Make a cushion of hay, straw or other soft substance to work them on. The mat should be about 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and the height which will best suit the trainer. Begin with hand flirting, throwing them up twelve or fifteen times. Only the intelligence of the feeder can determine the proper way in which to handle them.

The fingers should never be closed tightly on the cock. They should be held straight, with the thumbs across the cock's back, and when the cock is raised to the level of the handler's face, the thumbs should be pressed downward quickly, thus causing the cock to spread his wings and throw out his legs, which exercises all parts of the body. On about the seventh or eighth day the cocks are strong enough to box. This should be done between breakfast and dinner. The

muffs or gloves should be small and well filled, i. e., they should not be soft enough to allow the stubs of the spurs to be felt, and not hard enough to injure the cocks. They should be firmly tied on, and the cocks should be boxed or sparred on a large mat, or if that is not obtainable, straw will answer. The cocks should not be allowed to box when they become fatigued. A few rounds of rapid work will suffice. On account of the impediments on the cocks' leg and the poor footing it is almost impossible to accurately judge a cock's real ability. As it is more like real fighting than any other exercise, the feeder can judge of the condition of the wind, which is an all important factor in cock fighting.

The trainer by this time can form a fair estimate of the condition of the cocks. He should give them all the hard food they can digest between meals, and all the work they can stand, though, he only can be the judge as to the amount of the food and work they should have.

What is meant by hard food is cracked corn, oats, and occasionally a feed of whole corn. About the eighth day they should be given about one-fourth of the white of a hard-boiled egg; chopped fine, with cracked corn. A few drops of tincture of iron, say twenty drops to a coop of thirty cocks, should be given occasionally in their drinking water. It is an excellent appetizer. It is prepared by dropping it into about a quart of water. Let each cock have three or four swallows three times a day.

The cocks' legs and head must be wiped every day and fresh straw put into the coops. They should be placed in sun coops out on the ground if the weather is not too cold, but care should be taken that they do not fill up on gravel or soil. When they are inclined to eat dirt it is an indication that they are feverish, and should be given a few drops of spirits of nitre, twenty drops to thirty cocks, in water and repeated until the fever subsides.

Hand rubbing is excellent for them.

it makes the flesh firm and stimulates a healthy flow of blood. There is no rule that a feeder can follow from day to day. He must be guided by intelligence. Some cocks will eat one kind of food, and others will not touch it.

How much fat a cock may lose can only be determined by the feeder, but it is safe to say cocks, if in good health, will not lose too much if properly fed and worked. It does not hurt them to spar two or three times during the course of training. If a cock loses appetite, let up on his work. If they have some feed in them at meal time, give them a little food and a few dips of water and let them remain in the sun coops as long as they are active.

They should be allowed to rest an hour after breakfast and dinner.

That is, the room should be darkened and they will sit down.

I believe in adhering as closely as possible to the laws of nature, but with game or fighting cocks it is different from the conditioning of fight-

ing dogs, race horses or pugilists. It is not the nature of a cock to run or to be flirited in the air, or to be fed on artificial food, or to be cleaned out with drugs, yet all of this is necessary to the proper conditioning of fighting cocks. Every cocker has his own ideas about the business and naturally thinks them best. I have long since arrived at the conclusion that no one has a monopoly on knowledge pertaining to game cocks. I have spent fifty years of my life feeding, caring for and fighting game cocks. I have had no other pursuit in life; and even today as I sit at my cottage door watching my pets, as the sun dies away in the western sky, I can learn something new.

I shall not attempt to give any remedies for diseases which fighting cocks are heir to. The feeding house should not be a detention camp. It is impossible to get sick cocks into condition to fight. Throw them out on a good walk, and they may come around all right.

Cocks frequently take cold during

the process of training. My only remedy has been quinine, two grains every night until cured. Keep the bowels open, and it will soon pass off. Cocks seldom lose their appetite from that cause consequently their strength is not impaired.

The food should be clean and dry at all times, and if the feeder so desires he can moisten it with beef tea, but so long as the cocks eat and digest their food it is best for them. A great many successful cockers advocate the use of raw meat. I have used it and found no benefit in it, as they usually wind up with dysentery, which is the most hurtful of all ailments.

THE CONDITION.

While it is almost impossible to follow any rule as to feed and work in training a main of cocks to fight as some of the fowl may stand twice as much work as others, and incidentally a greater quantity of food. Some will be feverish, some harder to reduce in weight than others, some

become too thin, some may not eat at all. Such is the experience of most cockers, but we must do everything as near systematically as consistent, and while the following is but a repetition of the former discourse on the subject, it places the trainer's work before him in a tabulated form.

FIRST DAY.

The cocks should all be cleaned of mites by rubbing a little kerosene around the vent and under the wings and wherever the parasites are found; the spurs sawed off; the tips of the flight feathers cut off about half an inch (it allows the oil to ooze out thus making the feathers stiff,) and the feathers cut from under the vent. They should be given four or five dips of water at night, and on the morning of the

SECOND DAY

they should be given the physic, and half an hour or so after, each cock should be given a tablespoonful of sweetened water, the directions as to the manner in which it is prepared

being given in the early pages. The coops must be kept clean, the cocks kept dry and no draught in the room either in winter or summer. At noon they can be given a little of the toast bread, from which the water used after physicing is made. It should be luke warm and very moist. Toward evening or about sundown, fresh clean straw should be put into the coops, and each cock given a tablespoonful of corn meal mush and sweet milk, and on the morning of the

THIRD DAY

after weighing the cocks and washing their feet in warm water—they must be weighed every morning—should be given a tablespoonful of corn bread, moistened with Leibig's Extract of Beef, which should be milk warm. The trainer should take notice of the effect the purgative has had upon the different cocks; the amount of fat they have lost, and those which have lost the most weight should be kept on soft food at least one day longer than the others, and his work should

also start one day later. It will be found that cocks that have been walked around pig pens or fed on soft food will lose more fat than those which have been corn fed. They are not naturally as strong as the well fed fellows and are harder to put in condition. At noon they should have a small feed of warm stale bread, moistened with water and allowed to remain quiet until evening when their beds can be made up and their feet cleaned, should they need it, and for supper each cock should have the same as the morning meal. On the morning of the

FOURTH DAY

they should be given a spoonful of the bread (corn and oat,) dry, and half an hour or so after they should have three or four dips of barley water. At noon the same food, with the barley, that is, about half a teaspoonful of the cooked barley from which the water was made for the morning drink. At night give them all a tablespoonful of the corn and

oat bread (mixed as for the morning meal) and when they have finished eating give them three or four dips of pure water, fix the beds up nicely and on the morning of the

FIFTH DAY

you will find them feeling better than at any time during the process through which they have passed. All those that have been hearty and digested their food should have in addition to the corn and oat bread a little cracked corn—a teaspoonful—mixed with the bread. The others should have the bread, moistened with beef tea, and after the meal three or four dips of water containing a few drops of tincture of iron. The cocks that have been given the cracked corn with the bread should be given three or four dips of pure water. At noon give them all some of the bread and a bite of apple and a dip of pure water. At night give them all a feed of cracked corn and one-fourth of the white of a hard boiled egg and three or four dips of water. On the morning of the

SIXTH DAY

examine each cock as they are being weighed and see if there is any food in the craw, marking the coops of those that are empty and of those that have not digested their food. The empty ones can have a feed of the bread, with a little oats and cracked corn mixed, and the others some of the calves foot jelly and two or three dips of beef tea. If they are empty at noon give them a feed of the corn bread, with a teaspoonful of oats. The cocks that were empty for breakfast should have a feed of the bread, with oats and cracked corn mixed. For the noon meal the feed should be a light one as they should be empty when the work begins. The cocks should be set out on the ground in sun coops for a few minutes if the weather permits, or if you leave some in doors it will be well to set them in ground coops, with plenty of fresh straw to scratch in. They exercise better when they have more room for action. The working mat should be

out of sight of the cocks in the coops as they become excited with the flapping of wings, etc. The cocks that have eaten and digested their food best will naturally stand more work than the delicate ones, consequently, if you start them off with fifteen "flirts," as the tossing is called, give the delicate fellows about ten flirts, rub them all lightly down the back, the breast, legs and under the wings, keeping them at all times in a natural position while being rubbed. While flirting see that they alight on their feet. Don't handle them roughly at any time, and after a few days' work they will seem to like it. For supper give them all a feed of cracked corn and one-fourth of the white of a hard boiled egg, apportioning the amount according to the appetite and digestive power of the cock. Wind up the day's work by giving each cock a few dips of pure water. They should always be allowed to rest at least half an hour before being fed.

SEVENTH DAY.

The work should be slightly in-

creased, say from five to ten flirts more than last night and of course a gradual increase in the amount of food—that is, if they digest it properly; if not, feed and work them sparingly. The idea is not to allow them to become “clogged” that is, holding the food in the craw instead of digesting it. Those that are empty should have a heaping tablespoonful of cracked corn and oats mixed (not a tablespoonful of each,) and those retaining food should be given a small feed of corn bread with one-fourth of the white of a hard boiled egg chopped fine and mixed with the bread. Half an hour or so after breakfast let them have three or four dips of pure water and place them in coops on the ground if the weather permits; if not try to let them run in coops inside. The exercise helps them to digest their food. At noon give them the corn and oat bread mixed if they are empty, if not mix half a teaspoonful of boiled barley with it, and half an hour afterwards give them two or three dips of pure water. At night

the work should be increased to, say thirty-five or forty flirts, and let them rest half an hour or so before feeding. They should all have cracked corn and the white of a hard boiled egg for supper. And as before, giving those that are empty the largest feed.

EIGHTH DAY.

There will be no change in the bill of fare or work, except to increase or decrease according to the condition of the cocks. They should not be overworked or overfed at any time, and only the intelligence of the feeder can determine what is best for them—that is, the amount of food and work which they should have. It is best that they should have solid food as long as they digest it, but when occasion requires it must be moistened, though it is not as good for them as the dry, solid food.

The white of hard boiled egg has been recognized by cockers from time immemorial as one of the best aids to the digestive organs, and it should be given to the cocks at least once each

day after they have been started to work and put on hard food.

Tincture of iron acts as a stimulant and creates an appetite and should be given occasionally in water, say from 15 to 25 drops in a quart of water, allowing each cock from two to four dips. Calves foot jelly is a mild laxative, besides being soothing to the bowels.

Sweet spirits of nitre is sometimes used when cocks are feverish. Ten to fifteen drops in a quart of water, allowing the cocks to have from two to four dips after eating. It is not necessary to review the effect the different foods used have upon the cocks. Suffice to say the strengthening properties contained in them, besides not being of a fat producing nature, combine to make the best that I have found for the purpose of conditioning fighting-cocks.

Part II.

Rules of the
Cock Pit,



Indianapolis Rules.

1. The two pitters shall choose a time-keeper and a referee. It shall be the duty of the former to keep time between rounds, and notify the handlers to "get ready" at twenty-five seconds, then call "time" at thirty seconds. The referee shall pay close attention to the handlers and the birds, and see that the following rules are strictly adhered to:

2. All birds under 6-4, weighing within two ounces of each other, are matched, except stags and broken-bill and blinker cocks, which shall be allowed four ounces against sound

cocks. Sound cocks weighing 6-4 and upwards shall be fought as shake-bags and matched regardless of weight.

3. All gaffs shall be round from socket to point; no others will be allowed.

4. After the birds are heeled they shall be weighed by the referee, who will call out their respective weights. He shall also examine the birds' gaffs.

5. Upon entering the pit the handlers shall let the cocks peck each other three or four times; they shall then step to their respective scores, (which scores shall be four feet each way from the center,) set their birds squarely on their feet and instantly release them.

6. It is no fight unless a blow is struck while both cocks show.

7. It shall be unfair for a handler to touch either cock except as directed by the referee.

8. The referee shall order a handler to give his cock a wing when necessary, or turn a bird that is on its back. These directions may be given

only when the cocks are not touching each other.

9. The referee shall call "handle" whenever a cock is fast in his antagonist, in himself or in the pit, (except during a count, in which case the birds are not to be handled until the end of the count,) also at the end of "counts" and "minutes," and at other times when necessary.

10. The handler of the gaffed cock shall draw the heels, catching the leg of his opponent's bird below the hock joint. The birds must not be raised from the pit floor until after the gaffs have been drawn.

11. Thirty seconds is the time allowed in all handlings, time to commence as soon as the cocks are lifted off the floor of the pit.

12. Between pittings it shall be fair for the pitters to wash their birds' heads, give refreshments, and help their cocks in any other way possible, but they must be ready to pit promptly on call of time.

13. As soon as one cock ceases fighting, the referee shall call to the

handler of the fighting cock, "Mr. A., count;" whereupon that handler shall count ten in an audible tone. After being handled the cocks shall be pitted again and so continue until three tens in all have been counted. After the third count and handle, the cocks are to be placed breast to breast on the center score, when the pitter having the count shall count twenty and the fight is ended in his favor.

14. The count can be broken only by a peck or blow from the cock which is being counted out, or by the death of the cock having the count, or by that cock showing unmistakable evidence of running away, in which cases the referee shall call "count broken."

15. If the cocks should both cease fighting at the same time, or should refuse to meet at the beginning of a round, the referee shall call for one minute's time, at the expiration of which the cocks are to be handled and again pitted. If they refuse to meet after the second minute; they

are to be handled and pitted again, until the expiration of the third minute, and then they are to be handled and breasted on the center score. And if they still refuse to fight at the expiration of one minute, a fresh cock is to be brought to the pit. If one combatant shows fight and the other does not, the battle is given to the fighting cock. If both fight or both refuse, it is a drawn battle.

16. If both cocks die, neither having the count, the longest liver wins. If the cock having the count is dying and the other cock wanting to run, the former wins the battle even though he die before the expiration of the count.

17. The referee shall watch all movement of the fight and confine the handlers strictly to the above rules. He may overlook what he believes to be an unintentional error, but must decide the battle against any handler who plainly and wilfully violates the rules.

New York Rules.

1. The pit shall be circular in shape, at least eighteen feet in diameter and not less than sixteen inches in height. The floor shall be covered with carpet or some other soft material. There shall be a chalk or some other mark made as near to the center of the pit as possible. There shall also be two outer marks which shall be one foot each way from the center mark.

2. Each pitter shall select a judge who shall select a referee. Said judges shall decide all matters in dispute during the pendency of the fight, but in case of their inability to agree, then it shall be the duty of the referee to decide and his decision shall be final.

3. Chickens shall take their age from the first day of March and shall be chickens during the fighting season.

4. It shall be deemed foul for any of the respective pitters to pit a bird with what is termed a foul hackle, that is, any of the feathers left whole

on the mane or neck.

5. The pitter shall let each cock bill the other three or more times, but this is not to be construed that the pitter of a cock has a right to bill with his opponent's bird for the purpose of fatiguing him.

6. No person shall be permitted to handle his fowl after he is fairly delivered in the pit, unless he counts ten clear and distinct, without either cock showing fight, or shall be fast in his adversary, or fast in the carpet or hung in the web of the pit, or in himself.

7. Any bird that may get on his back shall be righted again by his pitter, but not taken off the ground he is lying on.

8. Whenever a bird is fast in his adversary the pitter of the cock the spurs are fast in shall draw them out, but the pitter of the cock has no right to draw out his own spurs except when fast in himself, or in the carpet or in the web of the pit.

9. When either pitter has counted ten tens successively without the cock

refusing fight, or making fight, or on the two cocks being again breasted fair on their fee, beak to beak on the center score, the cock refusing to fight shall be declared the loser on ten being counted. The pitters are bound to tell each ten as they count them; once, twice, etc.

10. No pitter, after the birds have been declared in the pit, shall be permitted to clean their beaks or eyes by blowing or otherwise, or be permitted to squeeze his fowl or press him against the floor during the pendency of the fight.

11. When a cock is pounded and no person takes it until the pitter counts twenty, and then counts nineteen or twenty and calls three times, "who takes it," and no person takes it, it is a battle to the cock the odds are on; but the pitter of the pounded cock has no right to have the pound put up, that is, \$20 against \$1. If this is not complied with the pitter shall go on as though there was no poundage.

12. If a cock is pounded and the

poundage is taken, and if the cock the odds are paid against should get up and knock down his adversary, then if the other bird is pounded and the other poundage not taken before the pitter counts twenty twice, and calls out, "who takes it," three times, he wins, although there was a poundage before.

13. It shall be the duty of the respective pitters to deliver their bird fair on the outer score or mark facing each other, and in a standing position, except on the fifth ten being told, when the two birds shall be placed on the center score, breast to breast and beak to beak in like manner. Any pitter being guilty of shoving his foot across the score, or of pinching or using any other unfair means for the purpose of making his bird fight, shall lose the fight.

14. If both cocks fight together, and then both should refuse until they are counted out, a fresh bird is to be hoveled and brought into the pit, and the pitters are to toss for which bird is to set to first. He that

wins has the choice. Then the one which is to set to last is to be taken up but not carried out of the pit. The hoveled bird is then to be put down to the other and allowed to fight while the judges or one of them shall count twenty. The same operation shall be gone through with the other bird and if one fight and the other refuse, it is a battle to the fighting cock, but if both fight or both refuse, it is a drawn battle.

15. If both birds refuse fighting until four, five, or more or less tens are counted, the pitter shall continue their count until one bird has refused ten times, for, when a pitter begins to count he counts for both cocks.

16. If a bird should die before he is counted out he wins the battle if he fights last. This, however, is not to apply when his adversary is running away.

17. The crowing or raising of the hackle is not fight, nor is fighting at the pitter's hands.

18. A breaking bird is a fighting bird, but a bird breaking from his ad-

versary is not fight.

19. If any dispute arises among the pitters on the result of the fight the birds are not to be taken from the pit, nor the gaffs taken off until a decision has been made by the judges or referee.

20. Each bird within two ounces of each other shall be a match, except blinkers when they are fighting against two eyed birds. An allowance from three to five ounces shall be made. When blinkers are matched they match even.

21. All matches must be fought with heels, round from the socket to the point, not to exceed one and a quarter inches in length unless otherwise agreed upon. Drop Sockets, Cutters, Slashers and twisted heels shall be considered foul.

22. Previous to heeling cocks in fighting mains the four spurs of same pattern and size shall be placed together and the pitters shall toss for choice of them.

23. In all mains at the end of each battle, the judges shall order

the spurs to be changed, i. e., the spurs of the winning cock must be placed on the loser's next fowl and changed at the end of every battle.

24. Any person fighting a cock heavier than he is represented on the match list shall lose the fight, although he may have won.

25. In all cases of appeal, fighting ceases until the judges or referee gives their decision, which shall be final and strictly to the question before them.

26. When a bet is made it cannot be declared off unless by consent of both parties, all outside bets to go according to the main bet.

27. Each pitter, when delivering his bird on the score, shall take his hands off him as quickly as possible.

28. Any person violating any of the above rules shall be deemed to have lost the match.

New Orleans Rules.

1. All birds shall be weighed; give or take two ounces shall be a match, or otherwise it parties see fit to make it so.

2. All heels shall be round from socket to point or as nearly as possible.

3. When a stag is matched against a cock the stag will be entitled to four ounces advance in weight.

4. It shall be fair for handlers to pull feathers and sling blood or any other thing to help the bird between handlings.

5. It shall be foul for A or B to touch their birds while fighting unless one is fast to the other, but if a bird should unfortunately fasten himself with his own heel, it shall be fair to handle, but on no other consideration; and either handler violating or deviating from the above rule shall lose his fight.

6. Thirty seconds shall be allowed between each and every round.

7. In counting, the bird showing fight last is entitled to the count, but

if his handler refuses to take the count the opposite handler shall be entitled to it.

8. The handler having the count shall pit his bird in his respective place when time is called and count ten and handle three more successive times. When time is called again the birds shall be placed in the center of the pit breast to breast and forty more counted, and if the bird not having the count refuses to fight, the one having it shall win.

9. A peck or blow at his opponent's bird and not at his handler will be considered fighting.

10. When time is called the handlers must let go their birds from their respective places fair and square; it shall be foul for either handler to pitch or toss his bird upon his opponent's, and either one violating this rule shall lose the fight.

11. Each party shall choose a judge and the judges choose a disinterested party as referee. No referee will be competent who has bet on either side, or is otherwise interested.

12. It shall be the duty of the referee and judges to watch all movements of the fight and judge according to the above rules. The referee will be confined to the opinions of the judges and his decision is final.

13. It shall be the duty of the referee to keep time between the rounds and notify the handlers to get ready at twenty-five seconds, then he must call time at thirty seconds when the handlers must be prompt in pitting their birds, and if either handler refuse to do so, he loses his fight.

Mobile Rules.

1. All cocks to be weighed and matched within two ounces of each other.

2. Cocks to be trimmed fairly; the shining feathers cut off their necks.

3. Cocks are to be fought with fair gaffs; all round points and blades are fair; flat points and sharp edges are unfair. The gaffs to be examined on entering the pit before the fight, by their respective pitters.

4. If the pitters should forfeit the fight by acting contrary to the rules, after the fight has commenced, then by-bets are also forfeited.

5. The pitters shall let the cocks peck each other four or five times before they put them down, and place them fairly on their feet without pitching or throwing them toward the opponent cock.

6. The cocks are to be pitted five or six feet apart, as long as they will meet each other; when they refuse, then the watch will be called; the first time three minutes before they are handled, and afterwards only one minute is allowed for three pits, and then they are to be pitted beak to beak until the fight is ended.

7. In case neither cock fight in five pits, then a mantle or fresh cock must be brought into the pit to peck both cocks; in case both cocks fight it is a drawn battle, in case neither cock fights it is also drawn. If one cock fights and the other refuse or cannot fight, the fighting cock wins the battle. Neither cock is to be

taken out of the pit until the fresh cock is brought in, and then a toss-up which cock shall be tried first. No refreshments to be given either cock until after tried.

8. The pitter has a right to press up his cock's legs and fix his wing feathers in their proper places and then walk deliberately to his score and put his cock down, or when called upon by his opponent pitter.

9. If one cock makes fight and the other does not, the fighting cock takes the count and counts ten, and so on at every pit until he counts forty; and if the cock still refuses to fight they are pitted breast to breast and then the pitter counts twenty, which ends the fight in his favor.

10. The pitter must handle his cock when hung in the other cock or otherwise, and has a right to give his cock a wing or turn him when on his back, providing he does not touch him. Drawing feathers from the head, beak or eyes is allowed.

11. If one cock dies in the pit the living cock wins the fight. If there

is a doubt of it being the cock matched, they have a right to weigh him after he is heeled. Every man forfeits the battle by refusing to weigh his cock.

12. If one pitter should make an attempt to handle his cock, and he should not be hung, then the other pitter has a right to handle his cock. Each pitter must stand three feet from the cocks while they are fighting.

13. It shall be at the option of the pitters or parties making the battle, to select each, one judge, to see that the above rules are observed; their decision, or that of the umpire to be chosen by them in case they disagree, to be final.

Hogan's Alley Rules.

1. All birds shall be weighed; give or take two ounces shall be a match, or otherwise if parties see fit to make it so.

2. In all mains, it is a matter of agreement as to time of weighing in, but in all hack fights, cocks must be

weighed in at ringside before the public, and then each cock must be held up in center of pit and weight announced, thereby giving spectators time to make their bets whilst cocks are being heeled.

3. The pitters shall first present their cocks beak to beak and either cock refusing to show fight, the battle and all bets are declared off.

4. All heels to be fought shall be round from socket to point, or as near so as possible.

5. All stags shall be entitled to four or six ounces when pitted against a cock.

6. It shall be fair for handlers to pull feathers out and sling blood, or any other thing to help the bird between handling.

7. It shall be foul for A or B to touch their birds while fighting, unless one is fast to the other; but if a bird should unfortunately fasten himself with his own heel, it shall be fair to handle but on no other consideration, and either handler violating the above rule, or in any way de-

viating from it, shall lose the fight.

8. Thirty seconds shall be allowed between each and every round.

9. In counting, the bird showing fight last shall be entitled to the count; but if his handler refuses to take the count, the opposite handler shall be entitled to it.

10. The handler having the count shall pit his bird in his respective place when time is called, and count ten and handle three or more successive times. When time is called again the birds shall be placed in the center of the pit, breast to breast, and twenty more be counted, and if the bird not having the count refuses to fight, the one having it shall be declared the winner. All counting must be done deliberately.

11. A peck or blow at his opponent's bird, and not at his handler, will be considered fighting.

12. When time is called the handlers must let go their birds from their respective places on the score line, fair and square; it shall be foul for either handler to pitch or toss his

bird upon his opponent's, and either one violating this rule shall lose the fight.

13. Each party shall choose a judge, and the judges choose a disinterested party as referee. No referee will be competent who has a bet on either side, or is otherwise interested.

14. It shall be the duty of the judges and referee to watch all movements of the fight and judge according to the above rule. The referee will be confined to the opinions of the judges only, and his decision is final.

15. It shall be the duty of the referee to keep time between the rounds and notify the handlers to "get ready" at twenty-five seconds; then he must call "time" at thirty seconds when the handlers must be prompt in pitting their birds, and if either handler refuses to do so, he shall lose the fight.

16. In case the cocks fall apart or stop fighting, it shall be the privilege of either pitter to call on the referee for time, which shall be three min-

utes; at the expiration of which they must handle their cocks, and pit them from their respective positions. Should the cocks again refuse, or fail to fight, time must be called, which shall be one minute, when the pitters shall handle and pit as before. Should they again refuse to fight time must be as in the former case one minute and the cocks are to be handled and pitted; and if they still refuse or fail to fight, time is to be again called, and the birds handled as described above. The cocks are then to be pitted breast to breast. If both cocks refuse or fail to fight the battle is to be declared a draw.

17. If both cocks fight after being pitted breast to breast and again fall apart, they shall be breasted again by their respective pitters. If both cocks refuse to show or fail to fight, the battle shall be given to the cock last showing the fight.

18. In all cases the battle is to be given to the living cock, unless the living cock be a runaway, in which case the dead cock wins; to runaways

ounces shall be a match, a stag when matched against a sound cock shall have four ounces. A one-eyed stag when matched against a sound cock shall have eight ounces in weight, other weights will be matched only with the consent of the party having the lighter weight.

3. All parties are allowed to use any set or length of gaffs that they may think their cocks will do the most execution with, provided they are round from point to socket. Chisel points or sword blade gaffs are foul and will not be allowed used.

4. When cocks are heeled and ready for battle they must be re-weighed at the request of either pitter and should it be found that a heavier cock than the one shown and weighed for that battle was rung in, it shall be declared a rank fraud and the cock so rung in shall lose the battle without a blow being struck.

5. A referee and time keeper shall be chosen that will be satisfactory to all parties concerned, or one may act in place of both, whose duty shall be

to keep time, to closely watch all movements of the cocks and their handlers during each battle, to see that all cocks are fought upon their merits, to enforce the rules and give his decision in each case after due deliberation in strict accordance with the question, the rules and justice, and from his decision there shall be no appeal.

6. A line shall be drawn in the center of the pit, and not less than four feet from this center line on each side a score shall be made, each handler when pitting his cock must at all times deliver him on his respective score except when coming to a breast.

7. Thirty seconds will be allowed between each and every round or pitting. Time to commence after the pitters handle their cocks. In twenty-five seconds the time keeper shall notify the handlers to get ready and in thirty seconds he shall order them to pit their cocks. Should either handler refuse to pit his cock when ordered to do so he sha'l lose the fight.

8. Handlers are allowed to examine the gaffs and cocks while held by each other before billing them. Should it be found that either cock had been greased, soaped, peppered or that any other substance had been put on his feathers to impede his opponent's fighting, the party so offending shall not only lose the fight, but he shall be barred from further handling in the pit.

9. If all be found right and fair the handlers shall go to center line and bill their cocks. Should either cock refuse to show fight the battle and all bets will be declared off. If both cocks show fight the handlers shall immediately step back and place their cocks on their respective score facing their handlers with one or both hands. Handlers will not be allowed at any time to push or shove their cocks toward their opponent and it will be foul for a handler to pitch or toss his cock on the other cock when breasting them.

10. Humane Rule. Handlers are allowed between each and every round

or pitting to clean, rub down, sponge and water their cocks, or assist and refresh them in any other way during the thirty seconds allotted.

11. It shall be foul for either handler to touch their cocks while fighting unless they are fast in each other, in themselves or in any part of the pit. A cock lying on his back can be turned on his breast by his handler if he so wishes or if the opposing handler demands it, providing his antagonist is clear of him. A cock on his side or wing can be turned on his breast providing his opponent is clear of him, but in turning cocks over they must not be lifted from the pit.

12. Should the cocks fall apart and stop fighting or after being pitted they should refuse to come together and no one having the count the pit-ters shall call for time which shall be one minute, after which they must handle their cocks. After being pitted should they refuse to come together time will be called and one minute given when the handlers shall

handle and pit their cocks as before, after being pitted and time called for the third time and they still refuse to come together, the handlers shall pit them breast to breast. Should one cock fight and the other refuse while the pitter of the fighting cock counts twenty he shall lose the fight.

13. If both cocks fight when pitted breast to breast and again fall apart or get hung in each other the pitters shall handle in the regular way only they must continue to pit them breast to breast every thirty seconds until one is killed, counted out or the battle declared a draw, but should both cocks after being breasted refuse to fight a fresh cock shall be brought in and allowed to bill them. Should one fight and the other refuse, the battle will be given to the fighting cock but if both fight or both refuse, the fight will be a draw.

14. At any time during the fight should one cock stop fighting while the handler of the fighting cock counts ten he can handle his cock and claim the count, when they have been

pitted for three consecutive times and ten counted each time the handlers shall pit their cocks breast to breast and beak to beak and the handler having the count shall count twenty. Should the count not be broken before completed, the cock having the count wins.

15. No handler can force a count until one or both cocks stop fighting if one handler has the count and refuses to take it the other handler can claim it, should he so desire. Should a cock who has the count, die before he is breasted and the count completed, the fight shall be given to the living cock. Should both cocks die before the count is completed the longest liver wins. A living cock who is entitled to the count his handler shall keep on counting until the count is completed, which is three times ten and once twenty, and if the count is not broken before it is completed the cock that has the count wins the battle, although he should not make another peck or strike another blow after getting the count. The count

cannot be taken away from a cock who is justly entitled to it unless it be broken, and to break the count the opposing cock must show fight by either pecking or striking his opponent.

16. A cock who flies out of the pit from receiving a brain blow or any other cause there shall be allowed a reasonable time to have him caught and brought back into the pit before time is called. Should his opponent die before another pitting is had the living cock wins, but should he be pitted and again flies out of the pit, proving that he is a dunghill, the fight shall be given against him.

17. When a cock is on his back, side or wing, he cannot be touched if his opponent is standing on any part of him until time is called and the referee orders the cocks handled. Pitters can only pull gaffs out of their own cock and in doing so they must take hold of their opponent's cock below the knee.

18. In all cases of dispute arising between the pitters, or an appeal be-

ing made to the referee, the fighting shall cease, the cocks will not be taken from the pit nor shall the gaffs be taken off until the referee gives his decision. Any unfair handling or tricks resorted to by either handler shall be promptly forbidden by the referee and should the same unfair handling and tricks be continued after being so warned the fight shall be given against the offending party.

19. Should either of the handlers be guilty of a slight error and the referee is satisfied that it was not intended he shall not give the battle against him, but warn him to offend no more. Should any doubt arise in the mind of the referee upon any question or point he shall take time to consider, that his decision will be found on the side of fair play and justice.

Universal Pit Rules.

1. The size and shape of the pit is optional with these principles: the floor must be earth or turf three or

more inches deep. Two score marks shall be made therein; one three feet each way from the center of the pit.

2. Each handler shall choose a referee who in turn shall choose a Judge. One referee shall act as time-keeper and notify the handlers to get ready at twenty-five seconds and call time at thirty seconds.

3. The referees shall decide all battles and any dispute or claim of foul that may arise during the battle. But in case of their inability or failure to agree then the judge shall decide and his decision shall be final and binding to all concerned.

4. All cocks under six pounds, eight ounces, and weighing within two ounces of each other shall be considered a match (or otherwise if parties see fit to make it so) except when stags, broken bill and blinker cocks are matched against perfect cocks, in which case the stag or imperfect cock shall be entitled to four ounces advantage in weight. A stag and imperfect cock of equal weight are a match. All cocks weighing six

pounds, eight ounces and over shall be fought as shakebags and matched regardless of weight. Stags take their age from the first day of March and shall be declared cocks after the first day of June the following year.

5. Gaffs with blades round from the socket to the point and having sockets with a straight face shall be considered fair. Any handler bringing a cock in the pit heeled with any other kind of heel forfeits the battle, even though he may have won it. Handlers may use their own judgement in heeling.

6. All cocks shall be reweighed after heeling at the pit side by the referees who will call out their respective weights and see that they conform with the match list. Any handler showing other than he has represented on the match list forfeits the battle. The judge will cut the heels off after each battle and see that each wore fair heels.

7. Hackles must be fairly trimmed not too long or too short. Handlers

may use their pleasure about cutting out the other parts of their cocks. If one cock is trimmed with a close unfair hack the referees shall order the other cut in the same manner.

8. Upon entering the pit the handlers will let their cocks peck each other several times, then they will step behind their respective scores and set their cocks down behind their scores fairly on their feet and instantly release them at the word of the referee. Each cock must voluntarily go over his score. Each handler must remain behind his score until a blow is passed, and then they must not hover over their cocks but shall give them a chance to fight. It is no battle unless a blow is struck while both cocks show fight.

9. Thirty seconds are allowed for handling. During said thirty seconds handlers may nurse and refresh their cocks as they see fit, but each must pit his cock promptly on the call of time and if either fail or refuse to do so he loses the battle.

10. After the cocks have been

fairly delivered it shall be foul for either handler to touch his bird unless he counts ten clear and distinct while neither cock is fighting or touching the other unless he is fast. If he is fast in the pit or in himself he must be loosened by his handler, but if fast in his adversary, each handler shall at once lay hold of their respective cocks and the handler of the gaffed cock shall draw the heels, catching his opponents cock above the foot and below the knee. The cocks must not be lifted from the floor until the gaffs are drawn.

11. In counting, the cocks showing fight last shall be entitled to the count. Where-upon as soon as one cock ceases to fight the handler of the fighting cock will count ten and handle; he will then upon the call of time pit his cock behind his score and count ten more and handle and so continue until five tens are counted and after the fifth ten and handle, the cocks shall be brought to the center of the pit and pitted one foot apart (If either is blind they shall be

breasted,) and the handler having the count will count twenty-five, and if the count is not broken by the cock the odds are on, the one having the count shall be declared the winner.

12. The count can only be broken by a peck or a blow from the cock that is being counted out or by the one having it running or wanting to run, in which the count changes to the other. If the cock having the count gets fast in the other, the fifth ten being told, no handle will be allowed until the end of the count, unless the other makes fight, and if the other does make fight it renews the counting from the first, and if he fights last it is his count. A cock pecking at any time when out of his pitter's hands is fight, but pecking at his handler's hands is not fight.

13. Should both cocks cease fighting at the same time, or refuse to fight at the beginning of the round, they shall be counted out both at once, by the referee, and then a fresh cock shall be brought in the pit and allowed to fight each. If one fights

and the other refuses, the fighting cock wins. If both fight or both refuse, it shall be declared a draw battle.

14. After a blow is passed while both cocks show and one runs away, he must be returned to the pit at once, and if he refuses to fight or leaves the pit the second time without striking a blow, he loses

Dead Bird Rules.

1. All birds shall be weighed before and after the fight, give or take two ounces shall be a match.

2. All stags shall be allowed four ounces when fighting against cocks.

3. All one-eyed cocks should be allowed four ounces when fighting against sound cocks. Blinker cocks against stags of even weight shall be a match.

4. All gaffs shall be round from socket to point, one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) Regulation heel to be used unless otherwise agreed upon.

5. Coc's being ready and brought

into the pit, each pitter is to take his proper station and there remain until the gaffs are measured.

6. The pitters shall present their cocks beak to beak and if either cock refuses to show fight all bets are off.

7. If both cocks show fight each pitter shall step to his proper place and set their birds on the outer score and instantly release him. Either handler shoving his bird over the score loses the fight.

8. The pitter whose cock may be fastened in his adversary shall steadily hold his cock while his opponent's pitter draws the heel or heels, and then instantly resume his original position and be in readiness to pit his cock when called by the time-keeper.

9. All birds shall be pitted in full feather unless otherwise agreed upon.

10. If a bird is on his back his handler shall turn him over but not take him off the floor.

11. If the birds stop fighting the time-keeper shall order them breasted on the score.

12. If a bird runs away he is

to be brought back twice and if refusing to fight the second time he loses the fight.

13. All cocks shall be fought until ceasing to show fight, be killed or run away.

14. Any pitter resorting to any act of trickery or attempt to assist his cock by other means than those prescribed in the above rules shall forfeit the fight.

California Pit Rules.

1. When the cocks are brought to the pit the pitters enter the same and no other persons shall be admitted within its limits. The pitters then proceed to examine the cocks and see that they have on fair heels. Secondly, that neither of the parties have resorted to the unmanly and foul practice of greasing, soaping, peppering or making any other external appliance, all of which are foul and inadmissible.

2. All things being right and fair the pitters shall deliver their cocks

fairly on their feet, upon the score and then retire one or two steps and not move their hands or walk around their cocks until a blow is struck. Then they may approach their cocks for the purpose of handling them when they hang. But they are not to hover over the cocks so as to retard or prevent them from making a blow. And if either cock refuses to make fight, it shall then be declared no match.

3. When the cocks are hung, the pitters shall lay hold of their respective cock and the party draws the heel, nor shall either party cause in any manner unnecessary injury or punishment while the heels are being extracted. As soon as the cocks are freed they shall again be delivered on the score.

4. All cocks hanged in the canvas, ground or in themselves shall be loosened by their respective pitters at all times.

5. When one or both cocks are hanged it is necessary to handle them and deliver them at the score so that

they may renew the combat fairly.

6. When the cocks are put to, if either cock refuses to fight, the other pitter has a right to count, when he proceeds to count 40 deliberately, which when counted is not to be counted again during the battle.

7. Should either or both cocks after being delivered, not make fight, the pitter whose cock fought last shall be entitled to the count, when he shall count deliberately six times ten and at every count they shall both handle and deliver their cocks on the score. On the third and sixth count they shall deliver their cocks breast to breast, and if on the sixth count after being so delivered, they do not make fight, the pitter having the count shall have won the fight.

8. If in counting the law the other cock makes fight, that breaks the count, and if he is the last fighter he is entitled to the count. But one must neglect or refuse to make fight six successive times before the battle can be declared against him.

9. If either or both cocks die be-

fore the pitter finished counting the law, the fight shall be awarded to the last fighting cock.

10. Neither pitter shall be allowed to touch or handle his cock while counting the law.

11. No pitter shall be allowed to suck or sling blood from his cock's throat or mouth, nor pluck feathers from over his eyes or out of his mouth.

12. All cocks laying on their backs shall be turned on their bellies, by their respective pitters at all times, provided the other cock is not standing on him. If his pitter neglect or refuse to turn him it is then admissible for the other pitter to turn him gently on his belly.

13. All cocks shall have a wing given them, provided the other is not upon it. In giving the wing it is to be placed gently by his side, without raising the cock or helping him on his feet.

14. When both cocks break together and the pitters and judges are unable to decide which fought last or when both are hanged in each other,

it shall be the duty of the judges to order them to the score. Then if both refuse to fight the pitters shall count the law and have them put to, as if the count were actually going on and if neither make fight before the count is finished, the fight shall be pronounced a draw.

15. Any piter acting contrary to the foregoing rules forfeits the battle.

Canadian Pit Rules.

1. The pit shall be at least twelve feet square and ten inches high with a chalk line across the center, running parallel with and three feet on either side of center chalk line, two outer lines must be drawn. The cocks must be pitted behind these outer lines.

2. All cocks shall be weighed, give or take two ounces being a match. When a stag is matched against a cock the stag is entitled to four ounces. When a blinker cock is matched against a two-eyed cock the blinker is entitled to four ounces.

A blinker cock and a stag of the same weight is a match.

3. When the cocks are fast it shall be fair to handle by me drawing your spurs out of my cock and you drawing my spurs out of your cock. The handlers are to give the birds room to fight and must not hover or press on them, each keeping on their respective sides of pit.

4. All heels to be fought with shall be round from socket to point. It shall be fair for handlers to pull feathers and sling blood or do anything to help the birds between handlings.

5. It shall be foul for A. or B. to touch their birds while fighting unless one is fast in the other, but if a bird should unfortunately fasten himself with his own heel it shall be fair to handle, but under no other consideration, and either handler violating or deviating from this rule shall lose the fight.

6. Thirty seconds shall be allowed between each and every round, twentyfive to get ready and five to pit.

7. In counting, the count shall be four tens and a forty. The bird showing fight last is entitled to the count but if his handler refuses to take the count, the opposite handler shall be entitled to it. The handler having the count shall pit his bird in his respective place when time is called then count ten and handle. This being repeated three more successive times and time being again called, the birds shall be placed breast to breast in the center of the pit with one hand and forty more counted. Then if the bird not having the count refuses to fight, the one having the count is declared winner.

8. A peck or blow at his opponent and not at his handler will be considered fighting. When time is called the handlers must let go of their birds from their respective places fairly and squarely. It shall be a foul for either handler to pitch and toss his bird, and either one violating these rules shall lose the fight.

9. Each party shall choose a judge and the judges choose a disin-

interested party as a referee. No person will be competent to act as referee who has bet on either side or is otherwise interested. It shall be the duty of the referee and judges to watch all movements of the fight and judge according to the above rules.

10. The referee will be confined to the opinion of the judges only and his decision shall be final. It is the duty of the referee to keep time between the rounds and notify the handlers to get ready at twenty-five seconds, calling time at thirty seconds when the handlers must be prompt in pitting their birds and if either handler refuses to do so he shall lose the fight.

11. If one cock is standing on another neither cock shall be touched while their feathers are touching. Wherefore if one cock is on his back his handler may turn him over or if his wing is away from him the handler may put the wing under him, but under no circumstances will he be allowed to put him on his feet.

National Pit Rules.

1. The pit shall be a circle as near as possible and not less than twelve feet in diameter and sixteen inches high. The floor shall be carpet, tan or some other suitable material. There shall be a chalk or other mark in the center of the pit, there shall also be two outer marks one foot each way from center mark.

2. Each pitter shall choose a judge who in turn shall choose a referee. Said judges shall decide all matters of dispute during the pending of the fight; but in case of their inability to agree then it shall be the duty of the referee to decide, and his decision shall be final.

3. All cocks shall be pitted in full feather except tail and wings which shall be cut unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by both parties making the fight.

4. The gaffs may be any length desired if round from point to socket, unless mutually agreed upon a certain length.

5. All cocks weighing within two

ounces of each other shall be a match after the even and one weights are matched; but if more matches can be made by giving and taking two ounces it is to be done.

6. All stags shall be allowed four ounces when fighting against cocks, also the same allowance will be given to all one-eyed cocks when fighting against sound birds.

7. It shall be the duty of the referee to keep time between rounds. Twenty-five seconds shall be allowed to get ready and five seconds to pit, when the handlers must be prompt in pitting their cocks and if either handler refuses to do so, he shall lose the fight.

8. All cocks shall be fought upon their true merits, slight errors to be overlooked. But if the same error be repeated the pitter guilty of so doing shall lose the fight.

9. Cocks ready and being brought to the pit, each pitter shall take his proper station and there remain until the gaffs on the representative are measured and examined by the respec-

tive judges and found to be in compliance with articles of agreement made. Regulating the length of gaffs in Rule 4.

10. The pitters shall first present their cocks beak to beak and either cock refusing to show fight the battle and all bets are declared off.

11. Both cocks showing, the pitters shall step to their respective positions in the pit and get their birds squarely on their feet and facing each other and instantly release them. Each pitter shall then return one or two paces back and there remain until one or both cocks shall be fastened, either in himself, the pit or his adversary. In either case he shall be allowed to handle his bird, and in no other case shall a pitter handle his cock except when he is down and it is necessary to give him a wing, then the pitter is to place the wing gently in its proper place and not to lift the cock. If a cock is on his back the pitter shall only be allowed to turn him over.

12. The pitter whose cock may be

hung in his adversary shall steadily hold his cock while the opposing handler draws the heel or heels, and instantly resume his original position and be in readiness to pit his cock when the time-keeper calls.

13. After each pitting the handlers shall be allowed to clean beaks and nurse their birds, but must be ready at the time designated in 7.

14. All cocks shall be fought until killed, run away or counted out. A run away shall immediately be brought and returned to the pit and instantly pitted; but in case either cock is down and unable to raise, they shall be breasted, then if either cock refuses to show after second breasting or pitting, said cock refusing shall be declared the loser.

15. At any time during the fight should one cock refuse or stop fighting the pitter of the cock showing fight shall count ten plainly and not hurry, the cocks are then to be handled and set again at the pitters' station, said pitter counting again and so repeat until four tens are counted

and naming the tens, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and immediately counting to twenty which shall give the battle to the cock having the count, unless the count shall be broken.

16. In case the cocks fall apart or stop fighting, it shall be the privilege of either pitter to call on the referee for time, which shall be three minutes; at the expiration of which they must handle their cocks, and pit them from their respective positions. Should the cocks again refuse, or fail to fight time must be called, which shall be one minute, when the pitters shall handle and pit as before. Should they again refuse to fight time must be as in the former case one minute and the cocks are to be handled and pitted; and if they still refuse or fail to fight, time is to be again called, and the birds handled as described above. The cocks are then to be pitted breast to breast. If both cocks refuse or fail to fight, the battle is to be declared a draw.

17. If both cocks fight after being pitted breast to breast and again fall

apart, they shall be breasted again by their respective pitters. If both cocks refuse to show, or fail to fight, the battle shall be given to the cock last showing fight.

18. In all cases the battle is to be given to the living cock, unless the living cock be a runaway, in which case the dead cock wins; to runaways only, if both cocks die in the pit, the battle is to be given to the one living longest.

19. In all cases of dispute, or appeal by the pitters, the fighting ceases; birds are not to be taken from pit or gaffs taken off until a decision is rendered by the judges or the referee. Their decision shall be final and strictly to the question before them.

20. Any person fighting a bird different from the one represented on the match list in color or in weight shall lose the fight although his cock is victorious in the battle.

21. It shall be the duty of the judges and referee to notice all movements of the fight and judge according to the above rules.

22. Any pitter caught in any act of trickery or attempt to aid his cock by other means than those prescribed by these rules shall lose the fight.

23. An interval of—minutes shall be allowed between the termination of one battle and the commencement of another.

24. Profane or boisterous language or any other unruly behavior will not be tolerated upon any occasion. And any person guilty of such act will be promptly ejected from the pit.

Colorado Pit Rules.

1. All birds weighing within two ounces of each other shall be a match.

2. When a stag is matched against a cock, the stag will be entitled to four ounces advantage in weight.

3. A blinker is allowed four ounces when he fights against a sound cock.

4. A sound stag and blinker cock are considered equal.

5. All birds to be shown with a long natural hackle.

6. All matches to be fought with

1½ inch club heels, unless otherwise agreed upon.

7. All stags will fight as stags to the first of July.

8. Each handler may have one attendant who will furnish him with any article he may require.

9. In no case shall any person instruct or assist the handlers in the pit.

10. It shall be fair for handlers to pull feathers and sling blood, or any other thing to help their birds between handlings.

11. It shall be foul for A. or B. to touch their birds while fighting unless one is fast in the other. But if a bird should fasten himself with his own heel, either in the pit or carpet, it shall be fair to handle but on no other consideration. And either handler violating this rule shall lose his fight.

12. In counting, the bird fighting last shall be entitled to the count. But if his handler refuses to take it, the opposite handler shall be entitled to it.

13. The handler having the count

shall pit his bird in his respective place when time is called, and count ten, then handle three more successive times. When time is called again the birds shall be placed in the center of the pit, breast to breast, and forty more counted, and if the bird not having the count refuses to fight, the one having it shall be declared winner.

14. When time is called the handlers must let go their birds from their respective places, fair and square, for it shall be foul for either handler to pitch or toss his bird upon his opponent. Either one violating the above rule shall lose the fight.

15. A peck at his opponent's bird and not at his handler will be considered fighting.

16. It shall be the duty of the referee to keep time between the rounds and notify the handlers to get ready at 25 seconds, then call time at 30 seconds. The handlers must be prompt in pitting their birds, and if either handler refuses to do so he shall lose the fight.

17. The pit shall be 18 feet in di-

ameter and 22 inches in height, a chalk mark in center and two outer marks five feet each way from center.

Ohio Pit Rules.

1. The pit to be at least twelve feet in diameter, not less than sixteen inches in height and there shall be a chalk mark or other line made in the center of the pit; there shall also be two outer marks which shall be three feet each way from center line.

2. All birds shall be weighed, give or take two ounces, shall be a match except when a blinker fights a strong fowl and then he shall be allowed four ounces. A stag shall be allowed four ounces when fighting against a cock.

3. Fowls shall take their age from the first of March and shall be stags and pullets during the fighting season to-wit: From the first of March to the first day of June the following year.

4. When fighting in main, the birds shall be weighed in full feather

and then to be weighed when brought to the pit by the referee, and either bird weighing more than called for on the list shall lose the fight.

5. The heels to be fair round blades from socket to the points and measured from point to top of thimble. Either party bringing a cock into the pit with longer or any other kind from that agreed, shall forfeit the fight.

6. If any dispute arises between the pitters on the result of the fight, the birds are not to be taken out of pit, nor the gaffs taken off until decided by the referee.

7. It shall be fair for handler to pull feathers and sling blood or anything to help his bird when in hand, except to take his heels off.

8. It shall be foul for A. or B. to touch the birds while fighting unless one is fast in himself or fast in the pit or his adversary. Both pitters are immediately to take hold of their respective cocks and the pitter whose cock is hung shall hold him steady while the adverse draws out the heel.

9. Fifteen seconds shall be allowed

between each and every round.

10. In counting, the bird showing fight last shall be entitled to the count, but if the handler refuses to take the count, the opposite handler shall be entitled to it.

11. The handler having the count shall pit his bird in his respective place when time is called, count ten, then handle three more successive times. When time is called again the birds shall be placed in the center of the pit, breast to breast and forty more counted and if the bird not having the count refuses to fight, the one having it shall be the winner.

12. In counting the last forty the birds are not to be handled unless the count is broken.

13. A peck or a blow at the opponent's bird and not at his handler, is considered fighting.

14. A cock when on his back shall be turned over on his belly by his pitter, with one hand.

15. When time is called the handlers must be prompt and let go their birds from their score, which is three

feet each way from the center mark and step back to his corner and there remain until the birds begin fighting. He shall stand two paces from the birds and not hover over them and refusing to do so, shall lose the fight.

16. A fighting cock can not break his own count.

17. Each shall choose a judge and the judges shall choose a disinterested party for a referee. No referee shall be competent who has bet on either side or is otherwise interested.

18. It shall be the duty of the judges and referee to watch all movements of the fight and judge according to the above rules. The referee will be confined to the opinion of the judges only and his decision final.

19. It shall be the duty of the referee to keep time between the rounds and notify the handlers to get ready at ten seconds and call time at fifteen seconds.

20. No one is allowed to handle or examine the cocks or his heels while in the pit except the pitters, referee and judges.

Spring City Pit Rules.

1. The pit must be a ground floor unless otherwise agreed to and should be 16 or 18 feet in diameter.

2. The cock or stag must be weighed in a bag. A stag fighting a cock has an allowance of 4 ounces in weight. A blinker cock fighting a two eyed one has four ounces. A blinker cock and a stag of one weight are a match. Give and take 2 ounces is a match.

3. The cocks being weighed and matched you will cut them out. You must cut the hackle with all the shiners off or not at all. You can use your own pleasure about cutting out other parts of your cock or stag.

4. Your cock being cut out you will heel him. You can heel him with paper and water, and nothing but that and flat on the leg. No bolstering or padding of heels allowed. If you do you will lose the battle if the other parties find it out.

5. Your cock being heeled you will bring him in the pit for battle. You will bill the cocks three times;

then you will stand apart 6 feet; then you will deliver your cock fair on his feet either to the right or left of your score for his battle.

6. In fighting, according to these rules, when you deliver your cock on his score you must stand back of him and not walk around him or lean over him to hide him from the other cock.

7. A cock breaking with another cock is fight, and a picking at any time on the ground is fight, but picking while in your hands is not fight. He must make fight after you have delivered him out of your hands.

8. When the cocks are fast you must handle by me drawing your spur out of my cock and you drawing my spur out of your cock. You then have thirty seconds to nurse your cock. The judge will call down cocks. Then you must strictly obey and put your cock down to renew the battle. In case one of the cocks gets disabled you can count him out. You can lay your cock down on his wing and count ten without the other cock making fight. Then you can handle him

again and so on until you count five tens. Then you can get ready to breast your cocks. You must put them down on their feet and breast to breast and if the crippled cock refuses to fight while the opposite handler counts twenty more, he has lost the fight.

9. You are not bound to lay your cock down on his wing. You can use your own pleasure whether to lay him on his wing or on his feet. If it is to your advantage for your cock to fight put him down on his feet and let him fight.

10. In counting a cock out after you have breasted them and you are counting twenty if the cock should get into the disabled cock you dare not put your hands on them unless the disabled cock makes fight, and if he does you can handle, and by his making fight it will renew all the counting from the first and if the disabled cock makes fight last it is his count.

11. All cocks on their backs are to be turned over on their bellies at all

times by his handlers, but not taken off the ground. Should he be hung in himself or canvass he is to be loosened, but not handled.

12. All heels to be round from socket to point. Drop sockets and slashers not allowed. The greasing, peppering, muffing and soaping a cock or any other external application will be deemed unfair and condemned. The application will be deemed unfair and condemned. The judges keep the time.

13. All bets go as main stakes. Any man not paying bets he lost will not be allowed to bet thereafter.

Maryland Pit Rules.

1. All cocks within two ounces of each other in weight shall be a match excepting blinkers and stags which shall be entitled to four ounces advance in weight when fighting two-eyed cocks.

2. All birds shall take their age from April 1st and shall fight as stags until April 2nd the following year.

3. All cocks or stags must have their shining hackle feathers cut off close before they are brought in the pit. The fact of a handler failing to do this before the bird is put on the scale, shall cause him to forfeit the battle on appeal from his opponent, except it be one or two feathers which shall not be sufficient to be claimed foul. The handler can please himself as to whether he cuts tail or wings.

4. All gaffs used under these rules must be round from socket to point, $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long from top of socket to point of blade. Drop Socket or Regulation, with or without flange, shall be allowed.

5. You can use paper or chamois skin for packing on the spur in heeling, but pillaring the leg above or below the spur shall be foul. Strings must be of light twine or wax end. When your bird is heeled you will bring him in the pit to be weighed, and if a bird is over the match weight more than two ounces, it shall be disqualified and ten minutes will be allowed to bring a different bird on

the scales at weight. No one shall be allowed to cut any feathers after the bird is scaled. Only one ten minutes and one substitute bird shall be allowed. The referee shall weigh all birds.

6. When birds are weighed and matched, the handlers shall take their side of the pit which shall be decided by the toss of a coin, and shall change sides each battle throughout. The referee shall order the handlers to bill their cocks in the center of the pit for a half minute. Then they shall take their position back of the score, which shall be six feet from the center score. The referee shall then order them to "down cocks" which must be done at once, on all orders from the referee at all times.

7. The cocks must be delivered on their score and not in front of it, straight across the pit and squarely on his feet, unless he is blinked or disabled, when his handler is allowed to put him down sideways or on his wing or breast. (4)

8. When the handler delivers his bird on the pit, he must stand or kneel at his own score, and shall not follow his cock or hover around him in his fighting, he or they must keep well back from the cocks until the referee calls "handle cocks," then neither pitter shall be at liberty to handle if the cocks are hung in each other until both are prepared to lift their birds. *Provided*, That if a cock is hung in himself, or in the pit, or on his back; his handler is at liberty to loosen him or give him a wing, by turning him on his side. After first calling the judge's attention to the same.

9. Thirty seconds shall be allowed to nurse cocks between the pittings. The referee shall be official time-keeper, and shall do all calling to handlers in regard to the putting down or taking up of a cock; except when a cock is so disabled as to quit fighting. In such case the handler of the fighting cock can appeal to the judges for a "count out," and if no protest is made, he can count

twenty in succession and then lift his cock. Then when the required thirty seconds have expired he can proceed to count the disabled cock to a breast by laying his cock down and then count ten, then handle him a few seconds and lay him down, count and handle as before, until ten has been counted the third time, now the referee shall order the cocks breasted at once, and if the non-fighting cock does not show fight while the opposite handler counts twenty he shall lose the battle. But if he shows fight it will renew all the counting. If both cocks come together in a buckle and are disabled and either party takes the count, then when they are breasted and neither shows fight it shall be a drawn battle. When there is a chance for a count, and the one entitled does not take it, then his opponent has that right.

10. In case of a brained or running cock, after he has left the pit twice, his handler can demand his opponent to bill him. If he shows fight in billing and runs after he is pitted, then

he shall lose the battle. If a cock runs out and cannot be easily caught, the referee will allow time to catch him the first or second time.

11. Whenever cocks are fighting out of the pit they shall be handled without violating these rules. But any violation of these while the cocks are in the pit, will cost the loss of the fight.

12. The pit shall have a ground floor and be a smooth, level surface and should be 16 or 18 feet in diameter. Each handler shall be allowed a bottle holder. Two judges shall be chosen by the principals, one each, and they shall choose a referee. All appeals shall be made to the judges and upon their disagreeing the referee shall decide finally.

13. These rules shall govern the cock fighting in the western counties of the state of Maryland. And any person using foul means in connection with these rules shall lose all fights in which they are detected by officials.

14. The judges will cut all cards off after each fight. Judge A will

cut handler B's gaffs off. Twenty minutes will be allowed from the time gaffs are cut off until the next cock is brought in.

15. All choices must be determined by toss of coin. In fighting mains, they must fight in order from top to bottom weight or vice versa.

The Battle Royal.

1. Any number of cocks may be put in.

2. No limit as to age, condition or weight.

3. Use any kind of gaff all agree to.

4. Entry fee for each bird to be placed in stakeholder's hands before the fun begins.

5. All being in realness, cocks arranged around the pit an equal distance apart, with heads touching cushion and tails toward center of pit, all must be liberated at the referee's call of "Go."

6. The first cock (or the other cock) who is the first to draw

heels for all birds as fast as they get hung, without changing position of birds or helping them in any way. With this exception the cocks are not to be touched until a "hail" is called.

7. Dead cocks shall be left in the pit. An actual runner shall not be returned.

8. The two remaining cocks are to be fought according to rules governing mains in your cocking circle.

Boston Pit Rules.

1. All fowls brought to the pit must be weighed and marked down, for those to see that have fowls to fight

2. Fowls within two ounces are a match.

3. A stag is allowed four ounces when he fights a cock.

4. A blinker is allowed four ounces when he fights a sound fowl.

5. Fowls being ready, they are brought into the pit.

6. Each man takes his station, and

sets his fowl to the right or left, as he pleases, there remains till the fowls are in one another, or in the tan, or on his back,

7. The handler shall not assist his fowl from where he sits him, if he does, he forfeits the battle.

8. In no case shall they handle the fowls, unless they are in one another, or can count ten between fighting.

9. The fowls in hand, each man to his station; either counting ten, the fowls must be set, or the delinquent loses the match.

10. The fowls set, either refuses to show fight, the last that showed has the count, which is five times ten and then they are breasted.

11. The fowls are breasted at every five times ten, after once breasted.

12. The fowls brought to the breast, the one that had the count counts five times ten more, and then twenty; then he claims the battle, which is his.

13. In case the fowls show while counting, it destroys the count, and they commence again.

14. In case a fowl is on his back, his handler can turn him over.

15. In all cases the parties can select judges from the company present.

16. In case there are no judges, it will be left to the keeper of the pit.

17. In no cases shall any person talk with the handlers while the fowls are fighting.

18. All disorderly persons will be requested to leave immediately.

19. All weighing will be left to a man selected for the purpose.

20. All matches will be fought with round heels, unless otherwise agreed upon.

21. A man known to use any other, unless agreed upon, forfeits the battle.

22. All cutters, slashers and twisted heels are barred from this pit.

23. In all cases the last fowl that shows fight, has the count.

24. All fowls brought to the pit that do not show fight, do not lose the battle, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Philadelphia Pit Rules.

1. The pit must be a ground floor unless otherwise agreed to.

2. The cock or stag must be weighed enclosed in a small bag, and then two ounces deducted for the weight of the bag and feathers. A stag fighting a cock has an allowance of four ounces in weight; a blinker fighting a two-eyed bird has four ounces; a blinker cock and a stag of one weight are a match.

3. The birds being weighed and matched, you must trim them out; cutting off all shirers on the hackle; you can use your own pleasure about cutting out other parts of your fowl.

4. Your bird now being cut out you will heel him; you can use for packing nothing but paper and water; if you do you will lose the battle if the other party objects.

5. Your bird being heeled you will bring him in the pit for battle; you will bill them one minute and then put them down behind their scores for battle.

6. In settling a battle, according

to these rules, when you deliver your fowl on his score, you must stand back of him and not lean over him to hide him from the other.

7. A cock breaking with another cock is fight, and a cock picking at any time when on the ground is fight; but picking while in your hands is not fight; he must make fight after you deliver him out of your hands.

8. When the birds are fast you must handle, by my drawing your spur out of my fowl and you drawing my spur out of your fowl; you then have thirty seconds to nurse your fowl; the judge will then call "down cocks," and you must obey and put your bird down to renew the battle. In case one of the birds is disabled, you can count him out; you can lay your bird on his wing on his score, and count ten without the other making fight; you can handle him again and so on until you count five tens. Then you get ready to breast your birds. You must put them down on their feet breast to breast, and if the crippled cock refuses to fight while

the opposite handler counts twenty more, he has lost the battle.

9. You are not bound to lay your bird on his wing; you can use your pleasure whether you lay him on his wing or put him on his feet. If it is to your advantage for your bird to fight, put him on his feet and let him fight.

10. In counting a cock out, after you breast them and are counting twenty, if the cock should get fast in the disab'le zone, you dare not put your hands on them unless the disabled bird makes fight; and if he does make fight you can handle, and by his making fight it will renew all the counting from the first; and if the disabled cock should make fight last it is his count.

11. The judges cut the heels off, and if all is right you must get ready for the next battle; you are allowed twenty minutes to be in the pit for the next battle. The judges are to keep the time.

12. All outside bets are to go as the main stakes. Any man not pay-

ing bets that he lost will not be allowed in any pit in Philadelphia thereafter.

Southern Pit Rules.

1. When the cocks are in the pit the judges are to examine whether they are fairly trimmed and have fair heels. If all be right and fair the pitters are to deliver their cocks six feet apart (or thereabouts) and retire a step or two back; but if a wrong cock should be produced the party so offending forfeits the battle.

2. All heels that are round from the socket to the point are allowed to be fair; any pitter bringing a cock into the pit with any other kind of heels, except by particular agreement, forfeits the battle.

3. If either cock should be trimmed with a close, unfair back, the judge shall direct the other to be cut in the same manner, and at the time shall observe to the pitter that if he brings another cock in the like situation unless he shall have been previously trimmed, he shall forfeit the

battle.

4. A pitter when he delivers his cock shall retire two paces back, and not advance or walk around his cock until a blow has passed.

5. An interval of — minutes shall be allowed between the termination of one battle and the commencement of another.

6. No pitter shall pull a feather out of a cock's mouth or from over his eyes or head, or pluck him by the breast to make him fight, or punch him for the like purpose, under penalty of forfeiting the battle.

7. The pitters are to give the cocks room to fight, and are not to hover or press on them so as to retard their striking.

8. The greasing, peppering, muffling, and soaping a cock, or any other external application are unfair practices, and by no means admissible in this amusement.

9. The judges, when required, may suffer a pitter to call in some of his friends to assist in catching the cock, who are to retire immediately

when the cock is caught, and in no other instance is the judge to suffer the pit to be broken.

10. All cocks on their backs are to be immediately turned over on their bellies by their respective pitters at all times.

11. A cock when down is to have a wing given him if he needs it, unless his adversary is on it, but his pitter is to place the wing gently in its proper position, and not to lift the cock; and no wing is to be given unless absolutely necessary.

12. If either cock should be hung in himself, in the pit, or in the canvas, he is to be loosed by his pitter; but if in his adversary, both pitters are to immediately lay hold of their respective cocks, and the pitter whose cock is hung shall hold them steady while the adverse draws out the heel, and then they shall take their cocks asunder a sufficient distance for them fairly to renew the combat.

13. Should the cocks separate and the judges be unable to decide which fought last, he shall at his discretion

direct the pitters to carry their cocks to the middle of the pit and deliver them back to back, unless either of them is blind; in that case they are to be shouldered, that is delivered with their breasts touching, each pitter taking care to deliver his cock at this, as well as at all times with one hand.

14. When both cocks cease fighting it is then in the power of the pitter of the last fighting cock, unless they touch each other, to demand a count of the judges, who shall count forty deliberately, which, when counted out, is not to be counted again during the battle. Then the pitters shall catch their cocks and carry them to the middle of the pit and deliver them beak to beak; but to be shouldered if either are blind as before. Then if either cock refuses or neglects to fight the judge shall count ten, and shall direct the pitters to bring their cocks again to the middle of the pit and pit as before; and if the same cock in like manner refuses, he shall count ten again and

call out "twice refused," and so proceed until one cock thus refuses six times successively. The judge shall then determine the battle against such cock.

15. If either cock dies before the judge can finish the counting of the law, the battle is to be given to the living cock, and if both die the longest liver wins the battle.

16. The pitters are not to touch their cocks whilst the judge is in the act of counting.

17. No pitter is ever to lay hold of his adversary's cock, unless to draw out the heel, and then he must take him below the knee. Then there shall be no second delivery, that is, after he is once delivered he shall not be touched until a blow is struck, unless ordered.

18. No pitter shall touch his cock unless at the time mentioned in the foregoing rules.

19. If any pitter acts contrary to these rules the judge, if called upon at the time, shall give the battle against him.

Articles of Agreement.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree, that on the——day of——, one thousand $\frac{e}{t}$ hundred and——, will produce, show and weigh —— cocks (or stags,) between the weights of—— and ——, and to match all that weigh within two ounces of each other, and that the party's cocks that win the greatest number of battles shall be entitled to the sum of \$——; the amount to be placed in the hands of Mr.——, before any cocks are pitted. Be it further agreed that all cocks shall fight with fair heels, fair hackles and to be subject to the —— rules in cock fighting, and that all profits arising from the spectators, called d or money, shall be——, after all charges are paid that usually happen on these occasions. Be it further agreed that the above named rules governing this main shall be considered as part of these articles and all provisions therein will govern any difficulty that may arise. Witness our hand, this the —— day of.——, 19——.

Signed, _____

Witnesses;

Heeling, Handling, Etc.

A Word to the Wise.

While it has been our desire to compile a book of valuable information to the breeder and cocker (old and young) and while we are going to give you illustrations on heeling and the experience of some of our most noted cockers, we wish to state to the amateur in the beginning that no definite rule can be compiled for heeling and handling. A good heeler and handler is not to be despised by any man, but be sure that that man is yourself, heeling and handling your own birds. Condition your own birds, watch them closely, note how they fight, put the boxing gloves on and spar them. Take them to the pit, tie the heels on the way the natural spurs set, and turn them loose, and if they are fighters they will win a majority for you. I would rather have a good fighting cock heeled with horse shoe nails, than a poor fighter heeled with the best gaffs made.

Now for the handling—no special rule can be laid down by which all

men can handle all birds. A good handler is a man who has had practical experience, and one who studies his birds and also his opponent's birds. To be a good pitter you must be a man of many resources—maintain the utmost composure, and not allow yourself to become excited by the remarks of the spectators or the opposite pitter. You must be thoroughly conversant with the rules of the pit, and strive for every advantage possible within the rules. More fights are won by the handling than the heeling. And remember that a leg fighter will cut with a y length heel, or any set, and that a great fluttering cock is only a wing fighter and that your gaffs are not tied on the wings.

PUBLISHER.

A great many cockers try to impress upon the minds of the beginners that the art of heeling cocks properly belongs only to a few, and that the said old "fogie" is past grand master of



This is a popular way among our most successful cockers to set a 2 in. full drop socket regulation gaff.

the aforesaid art, and that when he dies there shall be no one sufficiently versed in the art to take his place. The gaffs should be of the very best quality of steel.

Have the cock properly held and do not put too much bolstering under the socket, as the farther the latter is from the leg the less force goes with the blow. Enough padding should be placed under the socket to prevent the cramping of the leg. The socket should be snugly fitted over the stub, using small pieces of kid, then use wax ends with which to tie them on. Make the spur set on firmly by drawing the string reasonably tight, using great care that they should be neither tight enough to cramp or loose enough to come off.

The points of long gaffs should be on a line with the outside of the hock, and short gaffs on a line with the middle of the leg, taking the cock's knee or hock as a guide. I have never found any one who could intelligently explain why the point of one spur was set outside and the other inside. When cocks "hang" themselves it is not the fault of the heeler but the cock.

When the cocks do good execution, it is the cocks not the heeler. Some

cocks are "cutters" naturally, while gaff, are impediments to others. There is no way in which you can improve them, and I do not know of a method by which to judge good cutters from the other kind. I have met cockers who have tried to explain it to me, but it was "theory," and in after years I found that they knew no more about it than I.



This is a successful way of setting a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch full drop socket gaff.

Another Mode of Heeling.

Note what Mr. H. A. Plante, of Randall, N. Y., has to say of heeling.

"Now boys, you flatter the Heeler, and Handler very much when you claim he possesses knowledge you can not acquire yourself.

I never could discover any great amount of science in putting on a pair of gaffs; at least not so much, but I could give it all away in a moment. Now boys, if you think it's so much in heeling, just try some day, and heel a first class, good strong cock, in good condition against a so-called professional heeler, (cocks even in weight,) and heel your cock one heel about straight for the leader, and one just ahead of it, and see how much advantage the professional has in the battle.

I will guarantee he won't bet you to a stand-still, just because you never tied on a pair of gaffs; it's the cock they will be afraid of after you let him go, and although they have an idea your cock is not heeled exactly as they would do it, *they will tremble*

in their shoes—when he strikes.

Now boys, learn to heel and handle your own fowl, and enjoy all the sport there is in it."



This cut represents a 3 inch gaff properly set.

All of our most successful breeders and cockers and noted heelers and handlers quote from J. W. Carpenter and



This cut shows how to set a $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. full drop socket regulation gaff.

this subject, who advises as follows: "Let your fowl be held so that the inside of the leg will be perfectly level, then take your thumb and forefinger and work the back toe of the fowl. While doing this you will see

the leader of the leg rise and fall at the upper joint. You will set the right gaff on a line with the outside of the leader at the upper joint of the leg, and the left gaff you will set on a line with the outside of the leader at the upper joint."

This is for $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch gaff, and if you are using a longer gaff and setting according to this rule, you must do your sighting at $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch up the gaff. Knowing that as the gaff is longer it will be swinging out farther, according to length. But this is the rule by which all gaffs are set; remembering that at the same length they have the same set, but as the gaffs get longer they show to be farther out at the point.

Trimming.

The *flight* feathers should be trimmed as far down as they are *limber*, and the outside cut to be the same length as the longest flight feathers. The saddle feathers should be trimmed in such a manner as not to im-



The above cut shows as near as we can tell you a popular way to set a $2\frac{1}{2}$ full drop socket gaff.

pede the action of the wing. The tail should not be cut short as it makes a cock awkward in fighting, and acts as a balance while the cock is in the act of striking. The hackle should

be trimmed so as to allow the feathers nearest the shoulders to form a mantle—that is, only cut off the shining part of the plumage. It matters not how close the feathers are cut from around the neck close to the head. The feathers which are on the outside of the thighs should be cut closely, allowing good leg action. The feathers from the bottom should be cut as far *front* as the thighs set, which removes all unnecessary adornment, and gives the cock a chance to fight a long battle without becoming fatigued from that source.



ROUP.

The Greatest Enemy to Poultry.

The Causes of it and Some of the Best
REMEDIES,

Roup is the most relentless, and in the end the most persistent of all poultry plagues. It is an inflammation of the air passages, which often pushes its presence into the cleft palate, the mouth and eyes.

In its incipency, or at first it is only a cold or catarrh, but as it advances toward the last stages it gets ulcerative, and is termed ulcerative catarrh, or diphtheritic roup; and is claimed by Drs. Spaulding, Johnson and others, to be closely allied in all its essential characteristics to malignant diphtheria in the human subject.

The origin or causation is due to cold, insubstantial or improper food,

wet or damp roosting places. Either or all combined is cause sufficient to produce roup in its first stages.

The first symptoms are a fullness about the eyes, slight running at the nostrils and a snuffling kind of sneeze.

When you see these symptoms, go to clearing away the cause as fast as possible. In the first stages the bird will get well without treatment if the cause is removed. If wet or damp chilly weather is the cause we can only partially relieve it by giving them good dry houses kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and given a little tonic in their food. But if the food is musty or foul with some poisonous bacteria in it make a change of feed, for if you do not stop it here the next stage will set in.

In the second stage the eyes and nostrils get closed by a tenacious glue like exudation. The bird breathes deep and difficult, the mucus collects in the wind pipe, and all over the openings into the air passage yellow ulcers, cheesy exudations are deposited, causing the bird to cough, and often ends in suffocation.

I have had considerable experience with roup in this stage, and will give

the remedies that I have found to cure every time. Coop all your sick birds in good dry warm coops; keep the coops well disinfected by using carbolic acid, one part; water, ten parts; or carbolic acid, two parts, coal-oil, six parts; or one part sulphuric acid and sixteen parts water. If either is used the coops will always be clear of that odor which always accompanies roup. There is no disease more dreadful, none so unpleasant to treat as roup.

Take each bird and clean out nostrils and throat, and wash off all mucous that may be under the wings or on the face, comb or feathers about neck and head.

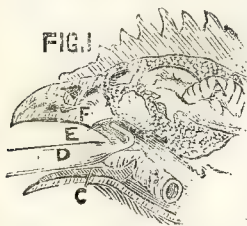


FIG. 1. Take a syringe like D in Fig. 1, (This syringe can be obtained at the D. G. Bird office for 25 cts.) and syringe the nostrils as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 with one of the following solutions:

Solution No. 1.—One gill crude petroleum, one gill kerosene and 25

drops of carbolic acid; about 2 drops of this in each nostril will do.

Solution No. 2.—Put enough chloride of sodium (or common salt) in one pint of water to nearly float an egg, then hold the bird by the feet, head and comb down, choke it until the mouth is open then insert in the solution so that the medicated water may enter the cleft in the palate and go out each nostril and down the throat. You can then put some in each nostril as in Fig. 2, so as to be certain that every part was touched by the solution.

Solution No. 3.—Sulphate of zinc $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., chlorate of potash $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., to 2 gallons of water, used as Solution No. 2 will give satisfaction. Use either of these solutions two or three



times a day, but remember to keep all mucous washed off as before stated, and keep the bird out of all draught of cold or damp air.

Kerosene alone injected in the nos-

trils is good. Camphorated sweet oil is about the best remedy for roup in first part of second stage that I have found when injected in nostrils with syringe, as in Figs. 1 and 2.

Take turpentine 5 parts, castor-oil 7 parts, and give ten drops to an adult bird, and inject one drop in each nostril. Use this three times daily.

Give one dose each day of the following: For an adult bird take ten drops brandy, four drops tincture of iron and one grain of quinine. Small chicks one-fourth this for a dose.

When the bird seems to be very weak and you want a quick stimulant give 8 drops brandy, one drop laudanum and a little red pepper, dilute with a little water to avoid strangling the bird. To small chicks give less.

If the bird is costive give one roup pill night and morning, and feed of the following: Hot wheat bran cakes, mashed potatoes and fresh meat of some kind, livers are good. The last feed at night should be cracked corn.

Each one of these remedies are

good and you can use the most handy to get. Only use one at a time.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

Use a solution of chlorinated soda, or carbolic acid, diluted. Use syringe. The proper syringe for this purpose can be procured at any drug store, used for toothache. The tube is curved at the small end. Inject into the nostrils and bathe head and eyes with hot salt water. Give a pinch of copperas.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

Catch the fowl and give it one tablespoonful of castor oil, add two drops of paregoric to prevent cramps. In a little while after giving the physic, give a pill composed of two grains of quinine and one grain of piperine. Give these every two hours until the fever is broken. If that doesn't break the fever, then give two grains of antipyrine in a pill every three hours. Alternate. One time give the quinine and piperine, in three hours give the two grain pill of antipyrine; give this until the fever has declined. Use solution for wash as in above remedy and keep fowls in the dry.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

As soon as discerned the fowl should be placed by itself in a clean, dry box with plenty of straw. The head, neck and throat should be washed, and the eyes should be thoroughly rinsed with warm water in which a little salt has been dissolved. Give a half teaspoonful of dry black pepper. Supply with soft food—a little bread soaked in ale is beneficial. When he begins to improve place him in the sun for a short time each day. If he continues to rattle, give a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil and keep his box clean and supply with fresh straw each day.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

For rory and all putrid affections take finely pul-

verized fresh burned charcoal and new yeast each three parts, pulverized sulphur two parts, flour one part, and water sufficient to mix well; make into boluses the size of a hazlenut and give one three times a day. Bathe the head, eyes and nostrils with warm milk and water.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

Compound Licorice Powder, 3 oz; Powdered Cubebs 2 oz; Powdered Anise seed, 1 oz; Chlorate Potash, 2 oz; Hydrastis powdered, 1 oz. Mix and use teaspoonful in feed for thirty hens. This is a first-class tonic for fowl exposed to Roup.

CHICKEN POX.

Symptoms: Small putrid ulcers covering the head and neck. The mouth and throat also become badly cankered. The eyes swell shut and in this condition the fowl remains until death brings relief. This disease is very contagious.

Remedy: Make a solution of chloride of lime; remove the scabs and annoint, avoid getting in the eyes. Sweet oil, camphor and turpentine will cure and not endanger the sight.

ANOTHER TREATMENT.

Make a strong solution of warm water and salt and with a soft, fine sponge wash the head and neck, thoroughly rinse the eyes; carefully scrape the mouth with a small sharp stick to remove the canker and with the fore-finger rub salt well pulverized into the mouth and throat. Mix equal parts of sweet oil and turpentine and apply with a feather to the head and neck.

PIP or GAPES

Is a common disease among young fowl, particularly troublesome during warm weather, caused mainly by filthy runs. This disease will be detected by the fowl holding up its head and gasping for breath.

Remedy: Take a feather and strip it to within an inch of the feathered end, dip in turpentine, and gently put it down the fowl's windpipe, not his gullet. After turning the feather once or twice draw it out and it will be found to be covered with small red worms. These as well as those that remain will be destroyed by the turpentine. A small piece of camphor gum put into the drinking water will also prove beneficial.

APOPLEXY

Sometimes occurs from over-feeding but most frequently from lice breeding in the ear lobes and affecting the brain. Fowls with this disease will be seen to stagger and fall back or forward.

Remedy: Syringe the ear with sweet oil and camphor and bleed the comb.

CHOLERA.

Drooping of the wings, slimy coating of mouth and throat, caused by enlarged liver, suddenly dropping dead from roost.

Remedy: Give a dose of sweet oil, camphor and turpentine mixed. Smear the roosts and water pans with turpentine and mix a little with the food.

RATTLES.

This is a disease caused from over-heating and cooling too suddenly, colds, etc.

Remedy: Swab the throat with alcohol.

LIMBER NECK.

Symptoms: Fowl cannot hold its head up and if not attended to immediately has not long to live; caused by fowls eating maggots.

Remedy: Three or four drops of turpentine in a little water is recommended to kill them at once.

A GOOD TONIC.

Put one-half pound of sulphate of iron and one ounce of sulphuric acid into two gallons of water. Put a teaspoonful of this to each quart of drinking water.

Useful Knowledge.

Fowls should have a scalded mash in the morning. Bran is good if scalded with vegetables added; throw in a handful of pepper. Feed it in a crumbly state; feed grain at night.

Laying hens should not be fed too much corn as it is very fattening. It also produces fever and makes them unfit for laying.

Never duck a hen in water to break her from setting. Coop her up with a male and she will quit the third day.

Feed at regular hours and keep the hen house thoroughly cleaned; white-wash two or three times a year.

A very few lice on the young chick's head will kill it. Apply salty meat grease externally.

A hen is at her best at three years old

Never breed from a stag or pullet under ten months old.

Dew will kill young chicks. Never

turn them out until the sun has dried up the dew.

Give your fowls a dust bath occasionally. Use a box filled with dust or powered charcoal.

Hens too fat will lay soft shell eggs. Feed more vegetables, crushed oyster shells, and lime to furnish grit for forming shell.

Give your fowl plenty of grassy range. If this cannot be had, spade up the ground so they can have plenty of fresh dirt to scratch.

Move about your flock carefully, as excitement is very unfavorable to egg production.

Chain your dog in the poultry yard at night. Prowlers will catch his scent and keep away.

Hens' teeth will be found in the gizzard,—sand, gravel and like substances are the teeth—don't fail to keep them sharp.

Raw chopped onions fed at night are said to be a preventive of Roup. At any rate it is a wholesome food.

Lettuce is a quick growing and choice green food.

Chop green clover fine and feed to all fowls confined in yards.

Don't compel fowls to eat snow in winter to quench their thirst. Keep plenty of fresh water.

The wide awake game breeder is among his fowl early in the morning and late in the evening.

Drinking water in the winter should neither be hot nor ice cold, simply cool and fresh.

The best scare-crow on the poultry farm is a good gun in the hands of a good marksman.

Look well to your young chicks in wet weather.

Keep your young chicks pretty well in the shade until they are five or six days old.

Dry earth is a splendid disinfectant and deodorizer. Keep the floor of your hen house covered with it.

Carbolic acid dropped on a hot

shovel and held in the hen house is a splendid disinfectant and disliked very much by lice.

A FEW DON'TS.

Don't give a cock physic when he has food in his craw.

Don't overwork cocks at any time.

Don't give them solid food during the first three or four days of confinement.

Don't let them out of doors in cold weather if the ground is damp.

Don't over feed.

Don't allow them to remain in dark quarters.

Don't use musty straw.

Don't use a poor quality of food.

Don't forget to weigh them every morning.

Don't handle cocks roughly.

Don't try to get sick cocks in condition to fight.

Don't give away more than 2 ounces to make a match.

Don't allow your friends to handle your fowl.

Don't sit cocks in the sun for at least four hours before the time of battle, as it causes them to "loosen up" and become soft.

Don't think you can whip a main of cocks with a main of stags at even weight.

Don't think you can teach a cock to fight.

Finally, don't think you are the "whole show" for smart people can usually be found in the "small tents." Don't under rate or over rate anyone. Get your birds in the best condition; handle them properly, and bet your money when you think you are right, and if you can't stand losing money get out of the business, because you can not win all the time. Potter's field is full of gamblers who couldn't stand the gaff. Be as game as your gamest cock, and don't bar a cocker if he has a string of victories to his credit as long as the Queen of Eng-

land's pedigree. Every man and every cock has a stopping place. Allow the inextinguishable lamp of reason to guide you in all matters, and do not permit prejudice to interfere with judgment.

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PART III.

Pit Dogs.

Pit Dogs.

How to Train and Handle Dogs For the Pit With Rules Governing Matches.

**Also Diseases, Symptoms and Remedies of
the Canine Family.**

Every trainer has his own system of preparing a dog for the pit. "Old Rhody," the noted English dog trainer, says when you are matching your dog to fight you must be careful and study the condition of the dog, whether you sign articles to fight in four, six or eight weeks.

Should he be fat or flabby you must allow him six or eight weeks. The best method of bringing a dog in condition is to commence by giving him a strong purgative, but care should be taken to determine whether he is

well cleaned out. A strong and useful medicine for this purpose is calcined magnesia. It should be carefully placed in his food and the quantity must be all owing to circumstances. Some trainers give a table-spoonful each day for a week; others give the same quantity for two days; others repeat the dose in two days.

Calves feet and sheepsheads are considered very nourishing food for a dog while being trained. Place them in an equal quantity of water and boil them as long as possible, or until you can shake the bones out of them. Then procure a quantity of wheat bran and scald it, then mix the bran and the soup together and feed to the dog, cold. Feed on that for two or three weeks, according to the time you have got to put him in condition; he should not be fed on hard food more than two weeks. The last two weeks you must get good rump beef-steak and broil it very rare, then take bread and slice it and toast it dry, mix the dry toast with the steak, cut very fine. Do not give him over a

tea-cup full of water each day, and if you find he is feverish and wants water, get one quart of Irish moss and boil it in two quarts of water, strain it, and give about a tablespoonful of the liquid when you feed, night and morning. When you commence to work your dog, give him about half an hour's work at a time and increase his work as you go along. You can judge how much to feed and how much work he ought to do. Do not work him too much, one hour's hard work is enough for any dog. If he works good for one hour he will fight three hours. If he does not lose flesh fast enough for you, do not feed him so much. A dog should not be taken down too fast, one pound a day to start with and less as you come near fighting. You must weigh your dog before and after work, so as to know exactly how he gets along.

When you have given him his work rub him well from the point of his nose to the end of his tail, also legs and breast—rubbing with the hands surpasses the brush, towel, or any-

thing of the kind; in case the dog needs washing, do so with alcohol, and be sure to rub him dry with the hands.

A fighting dog should be physiced prior to commencing training on Terper's mineral; and after, castor oil for one week. He then should be walked two miles and return, the distance should be increased every day until he covers ten miles.

After each day's walk the dog should be thoroughly rubbed dry with a turkish towel and then hand rubbed.

A dog should not be fed until after he has been walked or exercised in the morning. The food must consist of chopped beef and no water but a little tea or ale according to the proportion and weight of the dog. The tea allays the animal's thirst and cools the blood thereby preventing him from becoming feverish, while the ale strengthens him.

In the afternoon of each day the dog must be either put on a tread-wheel, which is better than the wheel which revolves since the latter keeps

the dog lop-sided and only works one set of muscles, whereas the treadmill gives full action to the fore feet and keeps his body in full play. The treadmill must be carpeted in order to prevent the dog's feet from blistering.

A dog should be kept on the treadmill not longer than sixty or seventy-five minutes.

The dog must be always blanketed in and out of doors and the blankets must be changed on his return from a walk.

After he is taken from the treadmill he must go through a severe hand rubbing.

After a dog is trained and he has been through the weighing process before the battle, he should be fed on sponge cake dipped in sherry wine and then have thirty minutes rest before pitting him.

Before he is put in the pit a dog should be washed in luke-warm water with washing soda, which takes off and relieves him of any poison or pernicious drugs, if any have been rubbed on him.

After being washed the representative of one dog takes charge of his opponent's dog until the referee orders the men to make ready.

† † †

Police Gazette Rules.

1. To be a fair scratch in turn fight.

2. Both dogs to be tasted before and after fighting, if required.

3. Both dogs to be shown fair to the scratch. Both dogs to be shown head and shoulders between each second's legs.

4. Both seconds to deliver their dogs fair from between their legs, from beginning of fight to the ending and not to leave their corners until the dogs are fighting.

5. A time-keeper to be chosen in the pit; half minute time to be allowed between every fair go away; twenty-five seconds for sponging; and at the expiration of that time the time-keeper shall call, "make ready;" and as soon as the half minute is ex-

pired, the dogs to be delivered, and the dog refusing or stopping on the way to be the loser.

6. Should either second pick his dog up by mistake, he shall put it down immediately, by order of the referee, or the money to be forfeited.

7. Should anything pernicious be found on either dog, before or after fighting in the pit, the backers of the dog so found to forfeit, and the person or persons holding the battle money to give it up immediately when called upon to do so.

8. Either dog exceeding the stipulated weight on the day of weighing to forfeit the money deposited, and the dogs to be weighed at the place of fighting.

9. Should any police interference or any disturbance in any way, the referee shall name the next place and day by day until the fight be at an end.

10. Both dogs to be washed in their own corners in warm water with soap, soda, and if required, rinsed off with luke-warm water.

11. The toss for washing; whichever may lose shall bring in the dog and wash him, and after being pronounced clean and dried, then the other dog shall be brought in at the expiration of five minutes and washed in the same water, each handler to produce two clean towels, which shall be exchanged by each party.

12. If both parties cannot agree on place of fighting then the stakeholder shall name the place.

13. Should the authorities interfere, or prevent or stop a battle, the referee, if he be appointed, or else the stakeholder shall have full power to name the next time and place of fighting.

14. On the referee ordering the dog's men to make ready, the handlers must hold their opponent's dog and let them loose. After the attendants handle their own dogs, but under no circumstances shall the attendants handle and let go their own dogs until the signal "let go" is pronounced.

15. In all cases of interference by

the authorities, if the dogs are to fight at stipulated weights the referee shall have full power to insist on the dogs being again weighed and the said weighing shall take place if possible within thirty minutes before the time named by the referee.

16. Should there be any after interference the referee shall insist on the dogs again being weighed day after day, and neither shall be allowed to exceed the weight their owners agreed to fight at.

17. The bets to follow the stakes in all matches and the referee's decision to be final.

Treating Sick Dogs.

If a dog while training should be subject to fits, or what is known as the staggers, at once throw water on them, if convenient. If not, bleed in the neck if you have lancets. If not, with your knife slit the ears, which you can cause to adhere together again; or run your knife across two or three bars next the teeth.

Dogs sometimes contract fever by want of exercise and too high feeding. Calomel, six or eight grains; or in an obstinate case, turpeth mineral or yellow-mercury six to eight grains in a bolus, or drop it on the dog's tongue.

Scotch snuff steeped in gin is infallible for the removal of fleas, but must be used with great care, and not above a teaspoonful of snuff to a pint of gin, as the cure, if overdone, is deadly poison.

If a dog is affected with lice use a small quantity of mercurial ointment, reduced by adding hog's lard to it, say an equal quantity, rubbed along the top of the dog's back never fails. The greatest care should be taken to keep the animal warm.

Dogs contract various diseases, and few persons know how to administer cures and remedies. The following are some of the ailments dogs are apt to suffer, together with their symptoms:

Stupidity; restlessness; the tongue becomes of a dark color, and much

swollen; the animal is also constantly rubbing its jaws with its paws.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

Symptoms: Dullness of appearance and eyes; loss of appetite; lying on the belly, with outstretched legs, pulse much quickened; scratching up of the bed into a heap and pressing the belly on it; desire to swallow stones, coal, etc.

Treatment: Bleed most freely, till the dog faints away. Clap a blister on the pit of the stomach. Give aloes fifteen grains and opium half a grain. Repeat dose three times a day. Bleed after twelve hours, if pulse rises again and continue dosing and bleeding till either the dog or inflammation gives in.

CANKER IN THE EAR.

Symptoms: Shaking the head and holding it on one side, and violent scratching of the ear.

Treatment: The ears should be well washed with warm water and soap and then syringed out with a

solution of sugar of lead, in the proportion of about a teaspoonful of the lead to a pint of distilled or rain water. The washing should be repeated twice or thrice daily and the bowels of the dog kept open by a daily laxative; if these remedies fail, a seton must be run through the back of the neck and strong doses of aloes given every second day.

WORMS.

Symptoms: Fetid breath, voracity or total loss of appetite, violent purging, or obstinate constipation, with great emaciation, sometimes fits. One of the ordinary symptoms is the dog dragging his fundament along the ground.

Treatment: Give first day a small pill formed of Venice turpentine and flour, from the size of a very minute pea to that of a small marble, according to the size and age of the pup. The former will suffice for Blenheim or King Charles pups, Italian Grey hounds, &c.; the latter for Bloodhounds, Newfoundlands, Mastiffs, &c.

The second day give a small dose of castor oil; a teaspoonful to the smaller, a tablespoonful to the larger breeds; in neither case, however, quite full. Third day, give nothing. Fourth day, turpentine as before. Fifth day, the oil. Sixth day, nothing; and so on.

Aloes are useful for dislodging worms from the rectum, as they pass down the intestines almost unchanged; but powdered glass is the safest and most efficacious; give it in pills formed with butter and ginger, and covered with soft paper.

DISTEMPER.

Symptoms: Loss of appetite, dullness, fever, weakness of the eyes, a discharge from the nose, a short husky cough, discharge from both eyes and nose, a peculiar and fetid smell, emaciation, sometimes fits.

Treatment: Bleeding is the most useful and that pretty copious; give an emetic and follow it up with a gentle purgative; if—as is generally the case when the above treatment

does not effect a cure—inflammation of the lungs supervenes, you must take more blood, give more aperient medicine, with occasional emetics. If the animal become weak and is apparently sinking, give mild tonics, as gentian, quinine; and if he will not eat, put some strong beef jelly down his throat. A seton in the back of the neck is often useful, but should not be used indiscriminately.

DIARRHŒA.

Treatment: Wait a day or two to ascertain if the discharge will cure itself; if it continue, give castor oil with a few drops of laudanum.

COSTIVENESS.

Treatment: Change the diet; give gruel and slops; and let the dog have full liberty; boiled liver will be found useful. If these measures fail, give small doses of castor oil.

Conditioning a Dog for the Pit.

By request of Bro. Alex W. Cummings under date of Jan. 13th, 1903, to contribute an article on my way of conditioning a dog for the pit, I hasten to give you what I consider the best that years of experience have proven.

First, see that your dog has a bright eye, and cold nose, then give him a good dose of worm vermifuge that you know will kill all worms in him, follow with a dose of salts two hours later, thus getting his system clean. The time of training your dog depends entirely upon the condition he is in when you take him up, three weeks is the usual time devoted to training.

First week, give him a ten mile run each day, or one hour's work on a treadmill, not too fast, feeding him a pint of soup for breakfast, and raw, lean meat for supper after all work is over.

The second week, give your dog his ten miles daily, or an hour on the treadmill, and same feed, but give

him twenty minutes of this each day; put a big cat in a sack, tie it to swing four feet from floor, put a muzzle on your dog and let him work on it, give him the same work up to within thirty-six hours of the fight, when give him absolute rest.

See that his eyes are bright and nose cold, keep your eye out for the dope and if he is bred right you have an even chance of winning your battle.

H. R. P. MILLER,

Croton, Ohio.

Fourteen Day's Exercise for Cocks.

(By TOM HOWARD.)

After taking a cock up make an examination of his condition of flesh to determine the amount of physic; 20 grains of cream of tartar to a cock carrying heavy flesh. Trim feathers from the vent and apply cottonseed oil sassafras oil, in equal parts, over vent and under wings to destroy any lice that may be on the bird. After physic has performed the requirement, clean your coop and bed lightly

with straw. The following morning feed a teacup of mush and milk or bread and milk. In the evening begin your work out. Start him in with 15 firts and drill him across the table 15 times. Increase the work to 75 times each, as the cock will stand it. Feed one morning with tablespoonful of hulless barley and one-half white of boiled egg; second morning barley with a little apple chopped fine; third morning, barley and onions chopped up fine. Feed of evenings, yanky corn and best grade of wheat alternately. Give three beaks of water after each feed.

For cleansing the beak, gills and comb, feet and legs, use alcohol two parts and extract of witch hazel one part. Every third day turn a hungry hen in feed room on straw to scratch, to keep cocks on edge and cause them to work feed off.

In following the above feed and exercise, judgment must be used, as all cocks do not work or feed alike.

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As fine as silk.

Of the shuffling sort.

Come Reds and Greys, and as fine as
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Everything bred on good farm walks
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for the pit. — † † † †

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Are a strain of strictly up-to-date fighting fowl. They have fought from three to seven mains every year for the last twenty years, and have their first main to lose. I have never been able to supply the demand for my fowls as many of our best cockers know. My prices are low, considering quality; but I am out to compete with no one. Those wishing to buy common stock for little money are at liberty to do so.

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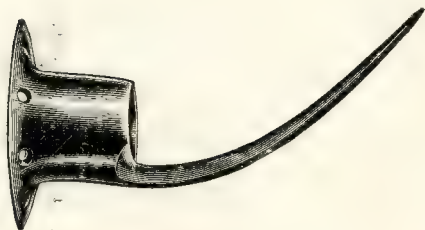
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